



Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act

U.S. Department
of Labor

Bureau of
International Labor Affairs

Immigration Policy
and Research

**Characteristics and
Labor Market Behavior
of the Legalized Population
Five Years Following Legalization**

Section 404 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 mandated two Administration reports on the legalization program established under section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The first of these, *Immigration Reform and Control Act: Report on the Legalized Alien Population*, was submitted to the Congress of the United States by the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1992.

The second report, *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act*, consists of three volumes:

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs:
Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: Characteristics and Labor Market Behavior of the Legalized Population Five Years Following Legalization.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families: *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program, Final Report, 1995.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service:
Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: Impact of the Legalization Program on the Food Stamp Program.

Copies of these reports can be purchased from:

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

(703) 487-4650

Characteristics and Labor Market Behavior of the Legalized Population Five Years Following Legalization



U.S. Department of Labor
Robert B. Reich, Secretary

Bureau of International Labor Affairs
Joaquin F. Otero, Deputy Under Secretary
May 1996

This report was prepared by the Division of Immigration
Policy and Research as the Department of Labor's
submission to the Administration Report
Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act

Shirley J. Smith
Roger G. Kramer
Audrey Singer



[Faint, illegible text, possibly a title or header]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 23 1996

The Honorable President of the Senate
The Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen:

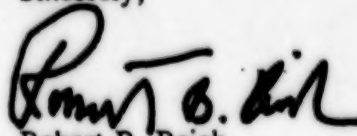
I am pleased to submit this report, *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: Characteristics and Labor Market Behavior of the Legalized Population Five Years Following Legalization*, prepared by the Department of Labor in response to section 404(c) of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA).

As you know, IRCA's two legalization programs enabled about 2.7 million undocumented aliens to acquire lawful permanent residence in the United States. The larger of these two programs, outlined in section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, concerned aliens who had been continuously resident in the United States since the end of 1981. The attached report traces the economic progress of the 1.6 million undocumented aliens legalized under this program. It updates and extends the profile presented in *Immigration Reform and Control Act: Report on the Legalized Alien Population*, the report submitted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in 1992.

In preparation for this second report, the Department of Labor undertook a Legalized Population Follow-up Survey in 1992. This survey recontacted about 4,000 of the aliens who had participated in the earlier INS Legalized Population Survey, requesting information about the post-legalization period. Their responses to these two surveys provide valuable insights into the behavior and characteristics of this population from the time they entered the United States through mid-1992.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,



Robert B. Reich

iv

iv

iv

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the collective effort of hundreds of individuals from both the public and private sectors. The level of interest in and the enthusiasm for this project have been truly gratifying.

Seven Federal agencies from five Departments of the Administration have pooled their energies, and in many cases funds, to make this report possible. The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Division of Immigration Policy and Research (DOL/ILAB/DIPR) led the effort, undertaking the Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2) and coordinating production of the mandated report. We are particularly grateful to the Department's Employment and Training Administration for funding a major portion of the second legalization survey. We are also indebted to the Department of Agriculture's Food and Consumer Service (FCS), the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and DOL's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy for their generous support.

A number of individuals deserve special notice. This study benefited greatly from the planning efforts of ILAB/DIPR Directors Demetrious Papademetriou and Roger Kramer, and from the substantive input of B. Lindsay Lowell and Richard Fry. We are also grateful to staff members of the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (ACF) for their time and effort. A particular word of thanks to John Bjerke and Michael Hoefer of the INS, Jenny Genser of FCS, Henley Portner of ACF, and William McCormick of BEA for their input. In addition, we are indebted to David Kreeger and Tommy Lo of Fu Associates, Inc., for formatting the many tables in this report and setting up a public use data file containing matched records from the two legalization surveys.

The Legalized Population Follow-up Survey would not have been possible without the dedication and tireless efforts of the staff at Westat, Inc. Our special gratitude to Project Director Dr. John Michael, whose enthusiasm and attention to detail set the tone for the entire team. We also would like to acknowledge the professionalism and fine work of Westat Vice President David Maklan and Westat staff members Naomi Everett, Grethel Hoffmaister, Esther Fleishman, Lyn Clarke, David Lowe, Kathy Measday, and Brian Charles. The field staff,

too, deserve special mention. Like the respondents themselves, many were involved in both legalization surveys. A number were, themselves, legalized aliens.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the LPS2 respondents, who were not only cooperative but often quite enthusiastic about this survey. Many expressed their gratitude for having an opportunity to tell "the Government" what legalization has meant to them. This, then, is their story.

— Shirley J. Smith, Project Director
Audrey Singer, Co-Investigator
Bureau of International Labor Affairs

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | xiii |
| CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 | 1 |
| Background | 3 |
| Section 245A Legalized Aliens | 4 |
| The State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program | 5 |
| The Second Report, <i>Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act</i> | 6 |
| CHAPTER 2. LEGALIZATION DATA FROM THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE | 9 |
| INS Administrative Data | 9 |
| Applications and their outcomes | 9 |
| Residence of applicants | 10 |
| Countries of origin | 10 |
| Age distribution of applicants | 11 |
| Summary | 12 |
| CHAPTER 3. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE LEGALIZED POPULATION | 13 |
| Who are The "Legalized Aliens"? | 13 |
| Gender | 14 |
| Method of entry | 14 |
| Duration of residence and age | 17 |
| Region of origin | 17 |
| Region of residence | 19 |
| English language skills | 19 |
| Educational attainment | 22 |
| Schooling in the United States | 23 |
| Education and vocational training since legalization | 23 |
| Summary | 24 |
| CHAPTER 4. CHANGES IN LABOR MARKET BEHAVIOR AND JOB CHARACTERISTICS | 27 |
| Labor Market Attachment | 27 |
| Labor force participation | 29 |
| Employment and unemployment | 30 |
| Work schedules | 30 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Job Characteristics | 30 |
| Industry | 31 |
| Occupation | 34 |
| Class of work | 38 |
| Size of establishment | 39 |
| Employment benefits | 40 |
| Unionization | 42 |
| Hourly wages and annual earnings | 43 |
| Effect of investment in human capital on wages | 44 |
| "Off the books" employment | 46 |
| Beneficiaries' Evaluation of the Labor Market Impact of Legalization | 49 |
| Summary | 50 |
| CHAPTER 5. FAMILY STRUCTURE AND | |
| GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY | 53 |
| Legalization and Family Structure | 53 |
| International mobility | 53 |
| Relatives abroad and their intentions to immigrate | 54 |
| Naturalization and family sponsorship | 55 |
| Changes in household size and family structure | 57 |
| Immigration status of legalization household members | 59 |
| Summary | 61 |
| CHAPTER 6. SOCIAL SERVICES | 63 |
| The SLIAG Program: Transitional Reimbursements | 64 |
| The Economic Well-Being of Legalized Families | 65 |
| Family income | 66 |
| Remittances abroad | 66 |
| Other indices of standard of living | 67 |
| Health insurance of family members | 67 |
| Use of Social Service Programs: The Food Stamp Program | 68 |
| Findings on Food Stamp Program eligibility | 69 |
| Food Stamp Program participation | 69 |
| Receipt of Other Publicly Provided Social Services | 72 |
| Summary | 74 |
| CHAPTER 7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS | 77 |
| Satisfying Legalization Program Goals | 77 |
| IRCA's Impacts on Legalized Aliens | 78 |
| IRCA's Impacts on Public Programs | 81 |
| Conclusion | 82 |

LIST OF TABLES

| <i>Table Number</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| 2.1 Total Applications by IRCA Legalization Program and Outcome | 10 |
| 3.1 Weighted Distribution of Section 245A Legalized Adults by Gender, Place of Origin, Date, and Age at Arrival | 15 |
| 3.2 Age, Educational Attainment, English-Speaking Ability, and Place of Residence: Legalized and U.S. Adults | 16 |
| 4.1 Labor Force Status of the Population and Workforce by Usual Weekly Hours and Class of Work: Legalized Aliens and U.S. Population, 1987/88 and 1992 | 28 |
| 4.2 Representation of Legalized and U.S. Workers in the Fifteen Most Frequently-Cited Industries: Prior to U.S. Entry, at Arrival, in 1987/88, and in 1992 | 33 |
| 4.3 Representation of Legalized and U.S. Workers in the Fifteen Most Frequently-Cited Occupations: Prior to U.S. Entry, at Arrival, in 1987/88, and in 1992 | 35 |
| 4.4 Method of Payment and Absence of Various Payroll Deductions by Industry, Occupation, and Size of Establishment, 1992 | 48 |
| 5.1 Changes in Marital Status and Family Size Between Date of Application and 1992 | 58 |
| 5.2 Household Composition at Application, in 1992, and Implied Changes by Category of Relationship | 59 |
| 6.1 Characteristics of Food Stamp Eligible and Ineligible Legalization Families and of Eligible U.S. Families, 1992 | 70 |
| 6.2 Food Stamp Program Eligibility and Participation: Comparison of the Section 245A Legalized Population, the Total U.S. and Hispanic Populations, 1994 | 71 |
| 6.3 Percent of Families Receiving Various Forms of Income Assistance: Legalization Families, 1992, and U.S. Families, 1990 | 73 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| <i>Figure Number</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| 2.1 Age Distribution at Application: Section 245A and Section 210 Applicants | 11 |
| 2.2 Age Distribution at Application: Section 245A Applicants and LPS2 Respondents | 12 |
| 3.1 Section 245A Legalized Aliens by Citizenship at Time of Application . . . | 18 |
| 3.2 Ability to Speak English: Legalized Population and Workforce, 1992 . . . | 21 |
| 3.3 Use of English at Work: Legalized Workforce, 1992 | 21 |
| 3.4 Educational Attainment of U.S. Natives, Foreign-Born Hispanics, and Legalized Aliens | 23 |
| 4.1 Industrial Distribution: Legalized and U.S. Workers, 1987/88 and 1992 . . | 32 |
| 4.2 Change in Class of Work: Legalized and U.S. Workers, 1987/88 to 1992 . . | 39 |
| 4.3 Size of Establishment: Legalized and U.S. Workers, 1992 | 40 |
| 4.4 Employee Benefits by Size of Establishment: Legalized and U.S. Workers | 41 |
| 5.1 Immigration Status of Nuclear and Extended Family Members at Application and in 1992 | 61 |

APPENDICES

| <i>Table Number</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| APPENDIX A. SUPPORTING TABLES | 85 |
| 2A Applications for Legalization by State of Residence and IRCA Program . . | 86 |
| 2B Applications for Legalization by Country of Birth, IRCA Program, and Resolution | 87 |
| 3A Region of Origin: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1992 . . . | 88 |
| 3B Characteristics of Legalized Adults by Region of Origin, 1992 | 89 |
| 3C English Proficiency: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1992 . . | 90 |
| 3D Characteristics of English-Proficient and English-Limited Legalized Adults, 1992 | 91 |
| 3E Educational Profile: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1992 . . | 92 |
| 4A Labor Force Participation Rates: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1987/88 and 1992 | 93 |
| 4B Proportions Employed and Economically Inactive: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1987/88 and 1992 | 94 |
| 4C Work Schedules: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992 . . . | 95 |
| 4D Major Industry of Employment: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992 | 96 |
| 4E Major Occupation of Employment: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992 | 98 |
| 4F Class of Work: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992 . . . | 100 |
| 4G Employment Benefits Received: Legalized Wage and Salary Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992 | 101 |
| 4H Earnings of Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics: First U.S. Job, at Application, and 1992 | 102 |
| 4I Method of Payment and Payroll Deductions: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992 | 103 |
| 4J Perceived Labor Market Impacts of Legalization: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992 | 104 |
| 5A Expectations Regarding Naturalization and Retirement: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1992 | 105 |
| 5B Naturalization Applications of Section 245A Beneficiaries by Country of Birth, November 1993 to May 1994 | 107 |

| | | |
|---|--|-----|
| 5C | Household and Family Composition by Immigration Status at Application: Legalized Aliens, 1987/88 | 108 |
| 5D | Household and Family Composition by Immigration Status at Date of Second Survey: Legalized Aliens, 1992 | 109 |
| 6A | Family Income and Remittances: Legalization Families by Various Respondent Characteristics, 1992 | 110 |
| 6B | Absence of Private Health Insurance Coverage: Legalized Adults and Legalization Families by Various Respondent Characteristics, at Application and in 1992 | 111 |
| APPENDIX B. GLOSSARY OF TERMS | | 113 |
| APPENDIX C. METHODOLOGY | | 117 |
| C1 Relationship Between LPS1 and LPS2 Samples: Nature of LPS2 Contact and Case Disposition | | 120 |
| C2 Unweighted and Weighted Counts: LPS2 Respondents, 1992 | | 121 |
| APPENDIX D. REFERENCES | | 123 |
| APPENDIX E. LPS2 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE | | 129 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nearly a decade ago, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) was passed in an effort to retard the flow of illegal migrants into the United States. IRCA adopted three strategies to accomplish this goal: (1) sanctions against employers for knowingly hiring unauthorized aliens, (2) increased border enforcement to retard unlawful entries, and (3) the legalization of what was then an unknown number of illegally resident aliens.

Title IV of IRCA mandated a series of Administration reports to the Congress assessing the impacts of these measures. Two of these reports were to describe the characteristics and progress of persons legalized under section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). The first of these, the *Report on the Legalized Alien Population*, focused on this group's characteristics and behavior at the time of application (INS, 1992). That report was submitted to the Congress in 1992.

This second report, *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act*, updates the earlier profile by examining changes in the social and economic status of this unique population during its first 5 years of legal residence. This three-volume report draws on information from a variety of sources. Primary among these are a two-wave national Legalized Population Survey, and administrative records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program (SLIAG), and the Food Stamp Program (FSP).

Background

IRCA enabled about 1.6 million illegal aliens to obtain lawful permanent residence (LPR) by demonstrating that they had been continuously resident in the United States since before January 1, 1982 (IRCA's "pre-1982" provisions). A separate set of provisions also extended LPR status to about 1.1 million Special Agricultural Workers (SAWs).

This report considers some of the effects of the first of these two programs. The cohort of undocumented aliens who were offered lawful permanent residence under section 245A of the INA were not fully representative of the illegally resident U.S. population. To qualify, they had to have completed nearly 5 years of continuous residence in this country—compared with as little as 90 days for

Special Agricultural Workers. This residency requirement meant that, on average, the pre-1982 applicants were somewhat older than those who applied under the SAW program or did not apply at all. As a result, pre-1982 applicants were also more likely to have spouses and children, as well as years of U.S. work experience, sometimes in several different occupations.

Although the SAW program was specifically restricted to agricultural workers, many pre-1982 applicants had held similar jobs in the United States. Thus both groups were residentially concentrated in important agricultural States. However, their relative concentrations differed. Pre-1982 applicants outnumbered SAWs in the industrially diverse States of California, Texas, New York, and Illinois. SAWs outnumbered pre-1982 applicants in the more agricultural-based States of Florida, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, and North Carolina.

Mexicans dominated both pools of applicants: some 70 percent of the pre-1982 group, as compared with 81 percent of SAWs, were from Mexico. Pre-1982 applicants were more likely than SAWs to have originated in Canada or countries of Africa, Europe, or the Caribbean where English is spoken. Hence, various State legalization surveys have found a larger share of pre-1982 applicants to be English proficient. Moreover, pre-1982 applicants were more likely than SAWs to remain in school beyond the elementary level. These initial differences will affect the long-term social, economic, and geographic consequences of the two programs.

Survey Findings on the Characteristics of Section 245A Beneficiaries

The legalization surveys provide a unique, longitudinal record of the experiences of section 245A applicants beginning prior to their arrival in the United States. The surveys show that by 1992 most of these beneficiaries were in their early or mid-30s, having spent more than a decade—which is to say the better part of their adult lifetimes—continuously resident in the United States.

More than half of the adult beneficiaries interviewed were men. Mexicans greatly outnumbered both Central Americans and those from other countries (69, 15, and 16 percent, respectively). A disproportionate share lived in California, Texas, and New York (58, 13, and 7 percent, respectively). Fewer than one-quarter lived elsewhere in the United States.

The population in question is predominantly Spanish-speaking. Groups arriving from various regions and in different time periods brought with them quite different educational credentials and English language skills. The clear link between education and language skills meant that certain groups were doubly disadvantaged. Grade school educated LPRs from non-English-speaking countries have experienced little upward mobility in the U.S. labor market. The English language classes mandated by the legalization program have done little

to alter this situation. As recently as 1992, nearly one-quarter of all respondents reported speaking no English whatsoever.

Most legalized adults entered the United States after completing their schooling. Members of the pre-1982 cohort have an average of just 7 years of formal education. This has been a decided handicap in the relatively well-educated labor force of the United States. However, about 22 percent have received some formal schooling in the United States. During the 5 years following legalization, investments in language skills, education, and training were particularly widespread. About 12 percent earned credits toward a high school or higher degree; 16 percent attended vocational, trade, or business school. Most who invested in human capital following legalization sensed that it had had positive job-related consequences, e.g., increased responsibilities, a new position, or additional pay.

Labor Market Behavior

One of the basic tenets of immigration reform was that legal status would foster economic assimilation. The legalization surveys provide the only nationally representative empirical data with which to test this assumption. The richness of these data make it impossible to explore all aspects of this question in a single report. Nonetheless, several provisional findings are presented.

The first of these is that despite a downturn in the economy and growing competition for low-skilled jobs, legalized aliens have maintained very strong attachments to the labor market. Prime-aged legalized men have higher rates of labor force participation than most other groups of men, including not only minorities but whites. However, since legalization, participation rates have declined somewhat, particularly those of women.

The distribution of economic responsibility between men and women is less even in the legalized population than in the U.S. population at large. Legalized men are more likely than natives to hold jobs, while in recent years legalized women have been somewhat less likely to do so. The effects of the recession, compounded by growing parental responsibilities, may have contributed to women's declining work outside the home.

Secondly, by 1992, the likelihood of unemployment was higher for legalized than for other U.S. men—a reversal of the pattern seen prior to legalization. Unemployment rates of legalized women were relatively steady during this period, as a substantial share withdrew from the labor market.

Thirdly, over the span of their working lives in the United States, the job options of legalized aliens have been relatively limited. As illegal aliens, most found their first U.S. jobs in construction, restaurants, agriculture, manufacturing, or private households. Private households alone accounted for nearly one-fifth of the first jobs held. During these early years there appeared to be more "occupational churning" than systematic upward mobility. Legalization

fostered language and job training that began to alter this pattern. However, nearly 5 years after application for legalization, the majority of section 245A beneficiaries were still in the same short list of occupations and/or industries that had gained them entree into the U.S. labor market.

Looking at the occupations most frequently cited by each gender, it appears that women were more occupationally concentrated than men. In 1992, about 65 percent of working women as compared to just 42 percent of working men were employed in the top 15 occupations for legalized workers of their respective gender. Remarkably, these figures represented declines in occupational concentration since legalization.

While the occupations most commonly cited by the pre-1982 cohort are among the lowest paying in the U.S. economy, the picture is not uniformly bleak. Earnings profiles, which were relatively flat prior to legalization and bear the effects of the subsequent economic recession, have nonetheless risen. Most section 245A beneficiaries have experienced an increase in real wages since the late 1980s. This has been particularly true of English-proficient LPRs who have received language and/or job training since work authorization. The earnings of non-English-speaking LPRs have lagged far behind.

Legalized workers receive somewhat fewer employee benefits than do other U.S. workers. One reason is probably their concentration in exceptionally small businesses or solitary jobs. Most work in businesses with fewer than 50 employees. About 10 percent work alone, e.g., in private households. Survey data confirm that relatively few private household service workers receive benefits such as health insurance or paid vacations. Moreover, householders do not routinely withhold Social Security or other taxes from their employees' pay. During the period of observation, however, there has been a substantial drop in the share of workers in private household occupations—evidence of their movement out of the informal economy.

Changes in Family Structure and Mobility

The age structure of section 245A applicants dictated certain inevitable changes in family and household composition following legalization. Between the late 1980s and 1992, many members of this cohort entered first marriages and/or had additional children. Simultaneously, there was a sharp decline in the average number of other relatives and unrelated individuals living in their households, and a decrease in the number of seemingly undocumented members. By 1992, legalization households resembled the nuclear model more closely than they had 5 years before.

At the same time, legalization appears to have strengthened bonds between section 245A beneficiaries and their relatives abroad. In 1992, most legalized aliens still had some family members—parents, siblings, and occasionally spouses, children, grandparents, and/or grandchildren—still living outside the

United States. Between January 1991 and the date of the second survey (a period of 16 to 20 months), over half visited relatives abroad. Although average annual remittances declined following legalization, during 1991 more than half still remitted money and/or gifts to family or friends abroad.

Naturalization and Future Immigration

In 1992, the new LPRs reported having many relatives who intended to immigrate to the United States. Respondents were asked about various categories of relatives for whom they might petition. Of the relatives for whom they could possibly petition, either as LPRs or as U.S. citizens, an estimated 30 percent intended to immigrate. However, most of these would-be immigrants were parents and siblings who were ineligible to immigrate unless their legalized relatives first became U.S. citizens. Only 17 percent were spouses or unmarried offspring for whom pre-1982 LPRs could immediately petition.

Just what share of the section 245A beneficiaries will seek citizenship remains an open question. Mexican nationals, the largest component group, have not traditionally favored naturalization. Yet when asked to speculate about this issue, about half of the LPS2 respondents said they would definitely naturalize; another quarter thought they would probably do so. Groups whose U.S. labor market experiences were least favorable indicated the most ambivalence about seeking U.S. citizenship.

Early naturalization applications corroborate this survey finding. As the first wave of legalized aliens became eligible to apply between November 1993 and May 1994, the application rate of all other origin groups was six times that of the Mexican born.

Economic Well-Being and the Use of Public Benefits

During their first 5 years of legal residence, section 245A beneficiaries were required to demonstrate their self-sufficiency by foregoing most forms of Federal needs-based assistance. IRCA stipulated certain exceptions for emergency, maternal, and child health care. It did not prohibit children of legalized aliens from participating in the reduced-price school meals program. The record shows that because of low wages and expanding families, many legalization households had to avail themselves of these allowable services.

As the waiting period for public benefits neared its end in 1992, 3 out of every 5 legalization families reported having less than \$1,000 in liquid assets. Two out of every five families reported that none of their members had any form of private health insurance. One of every ten said that their home or apartment had no telephone. Rates of home and vehicle ownership were also relatively low.

As precarious as their average financial situation was in 1992, in some ways it represented an improvement over that in 1989. The earnings of many had risen

since legalization. Others with particularly marginal earnings had qualified for specific emergency, maternal, or child health care benefits permitted under the law. Roughly half had U.S.-born children. These children were often eligible for benefits even if their parents were not. About 23 percent of all families had at least one child enrolled in the reduced-price school lunch program.

The State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant program was established by the Congress to offset some of the fiscal repercussions of the legalization program. During the initial period when newly legalized aliens were ineligible for direct Federal assistance, SLIAG reimbursed State and local governments for a number of services provided to this population. Over a 7-year period, SLIAG funded \$3.5 billion in services—an average of \$1,167 per eligible legalized alien.

Administrative records indicate that 69 percent of the SLIAG-reimbursable expenditures concerned public assistance, over 90 percent of which took the form of medical assistance. Another 19 percent of SLIAG expenditures reimbursed educational services such as language and civics training, with smaller expenditures being made for public health.

The 5-year waiting period for Federal benefits remained in effect at the time of the 1992 survey. The LPS2 data suggest that at that time even employed LPRs often lived very modestly. Many earned too little to afford nationally accepted standards of nutrition for their families. Given family structure, assets, income, and expenses itemized in LPS2, the Food and Consumer Service (FCS) estimates that, in 1992, 27 percent of all legalization households met the means test for Food Stamp eligibility.

The FCS also examined this population's actual FSP participation at the end of the waiting period, in 1994. Looking at administrative records in eight key States, FCS found that 13 percent of the legalized population in those States were receiving Food Stamp benefits in 1994. Although a disproportionate share of legalization households qualified for benefits, the proportion of households claiming benefits for which they qualified was *smaller* in this population than in either the overall U.S., or the Hispanic, population.

Conclusions

Identifying the impacts of IRCA's legalization program will take time and rigorous analysis. This report is an initial step in that direction, providing important new data on the population legalized under section 245A of the INA.

Four to five years following legalization, the composite picture of section 245A beneficiaries was that of a cohort strongly attached to the labor market. The participation rates of legalized men substantially exceeded those of U.S. white males. Their rate of investment in education and training had virtually doubled since applying for legalization. However, despite their obvious ambition to

work, financial resources were quite limited. Many legalized women had withdrawn from the workforce to care for growing families. The number of other adults with whom their families could share household costs was declining as relatives and friends moved out of their living units. Even so, half of all households still included multiple earners. On tight budgets, conveniences such as automobiles and telephones were more out of reach to legalized aliens than to most other Americans.

This population's determination to succeed, and to do so within the law, is evident throughout the LPS data. By 1992, most who worked did so "on the books," paying Federal, State, and Social Security taxes. Significantly, as they became eligible for Food Stamp benefits, they were not exceptionally prone to utilize this newfound entitlement. Administrative records showed that among households qualifying for Food Stamps, pre-1982 units were *less* likely than other units, including Hispanics, to claim such benefits.

The majority of legalized aliens express interest in becoming U.S. citizens and eventually retiring in this country. However, work authorization notwithstanding, section 245A beneficiaries still face extraordinary obstacles to achieving the American dream. Their experiences, highlighted by the legalization surveys, once more underscore the dilemma of this Nation's working poor.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) granted temporary legal residence to about 1.7 million illegal aliens who had begun living in the United States on a continuous basis prior to January 1, 1982. About 1.6 million of these applicants have since become lawful permanent residents and are now becoming eligible for U.S. citizenship.

Legalization was intended to bring the undocumented workers who had contributed to the U.S. economy "out of the shadows" and to clear the slate for implementing IRCA's work authorization provisions. The program was considered a success because it reached the majority of unauthorized aliens, mainly due to the Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) able execution and collaboration with community groups. However, the question remains as to whether legalization per se favorably affected the economic lives of these workers.

IRCA, which represented a compromise among the many interests involved, isolated three separate issues, each of which entailed its own strategy for change. The new law sought to (1) reduce the number of aliens illegally resident in the United States, (2) impede further unlawful entries, and (3) penalize U.S. employers for knowingly hiring unauthorized aliens. The mechanisms set forth to accomplish these goals included granting lawful permanent residence to a large component of the illegally resident population, increasing border enforcement, and establishing mandatory verification procedures to help employers determine the work-eligibility of new employees. Noncompliance with work authorization verification would result in monetary sanctions.

Four groups of aliens who were or had been illegally resident in the United States were eligible to apply for legalization. The largest group encompassed those who had lived continuously in the United States, without authorization, since before January 1, 1982 ("the pre-1982 cohort").¹ Terms of the legalization program for these aliens were spelled out in section 245A of the Immigration

¹ Although this term will be used in reference to aliens legalized under section 245A, it is important to recognize that many members of the undocumented cohort arriving prior to 1982 did not actually participate in this program.

and Nationality Act (INA). Section 210 set forth somewhat different provisions for Special Agricultural Workers (SAWs), i.e., illegal aliens who had worked in U.S. agriculture for 90 days or more in the year ending May 1, 1986.² Section 202 established procedures for legalizing certain persons with the immigration designation of Cuban or Haitian Entrant, while section 203 updated the registry date (qualifying all unlawful residents for eligibility) to January 1, 1972.

This report focuses on the pre-1982 residents who legalized under section 245A of INA. Although the new law entitled these long-term residents to apply for legalization, it did not confer immediate lawful permanent resident (LPR) status on those who chose to do so. Instead, during phase I of the program, successful applicants were granted temporary resident alien (TRA) status for up to 42 months, during which time they could work legally while completing applications for lawful permanent residence. The subsequent phase II applications, leading to LPR status and a "green card," required the applicant to be in TRA status a minimum of 18 months and demonstrate some basic knowledge of the English language and of U.S. history and government.

The 1-year application period for temporary residence ran from May 5, 1987, through May 4, 1988. During phase I, nearly 1.8 million persons applied under section 245A. Of these, 1.7 million were granted temporary resident alien status and about 1.6 million ultimately received lawful permanent residence.³

The legalization program was expected to serve various goals of Federal, State, and local governments while also improving the well-being of program beneficiaries. Legalization enabled the Federal Government to dramatically reduce the number of undocumented aliens in the United States without requiring an expensive and difficult deportation program. Secondly, legalization enabled Federal authorities to integrate millions of legalized aliens into the Federal, State, and local tax systems by, among other things, offering to straighten out their Social Security accounts. Thirdly, it was believed that diminishing workplace vulnerability would improve wages and working conditions not only for the newly legalized but for other U.S. workers as well. Finally, at the local level, it was hoped that English language and civics courses would foster greater social integration.

Other practical benefits of IRCA's legalization program were the chance to learn more about the undocumented population and to evaluate the social and economic significance of acquiring legal status. Toward this end, IRCA's section 404 mandated that the Administration submit two reports focusing on the experiences and impacts of persons legalized under section 245A.

² About 1.1 million aliens qualified as SAWs. Although no national surveys have focused specifically on this population, they are represented in the National Agricultural Workers Survey (OASP, 1991).

³ At the time of the 1992 survey, 100,000 applications had been denied and another 106,000 were still pending.

The first of these reports, *Immigration Reform and Control Act: Report on the Legalized Alien Population*, was prepared by the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service (DOJ/INS) and submitted to the Congress in 1992 (INS, 1992). That report presented data from the first Legalized Population Survey (LPS1), a national survey of 6,193 persons who had applied for temporary resident alien status by January 31, 1989. The report described this group's characteristics and behavior prior to and at the time of initial application. Among the wide array of issues covered were English proficiency, educational attainment, method of illegal U.S. entry, labor market behavior, family composition, health, use of social services, and monies remitted abroad.

The present report, *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act*, focuses on section 245A applicants who completed phase II of the program and actually received lawful permanent resident status. It examines the social and economic status of this population an average of about 4 1/2 years following their initial application for legalization. Data for this report are drawn from both LPS1 and the Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2), a reinterview of 4,012 LPS1 respondents who had been granted lawful permanent residence by January 1992. Other sources include administrative records of the DOJ's INS, the Department of Health and Human Services' State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program (DHHS/SLIAG), and the Department of Agriculture's Food and Consumer Service (USDA/FCS).

Background

In late 1978, Congress passed legislation establishing the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy (SCIRP) to evaluate U.S. immigration policy and recommend reform priorities. The impetus for the formation of SCIRP was a growing perception that illegal migration to the United States was out of control. After 2 years of intense deliberations, the Select Commission issued its report in 1981. Among the Commission's recommendations to stem the flow of illegal entries were sanctions against those who knowingly employed undocumented workers and concurrent legalization of illegal aliens resident in the United States.

The Commission had considered two alternate methods for reducing the number of illegally resident aliens: (1) locating and deporting somewhere between 3 and 12 million illegal aliens⁴ or (2) establishing procedures to enable certain members of this population to become legal residents. Deportation appeared to be prohibitively costly and unworkable. Therefore, the Select Commission recommended that aliens continuously resident in the country since January 1, 1980 be allowed to legalize.

⁴ Speculative claims ranged as high as 12 million, while estimates based on empirical evidence suggested a figure of between 3 and 6 million in 1986 (Bean et al., 1990; Passel and Woodrow, 1984 and 1987).

The Congressional dialogue on these recommendations was both heated and lengthy, culminating in passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. The new law implemented versions of both employer sanctions and legalization provisions, advancing the threshold date for admissions to January 1, 1982. The IRCA legalization program contained two major parts. The first, detailed in section 245A of the INA, addressed long-term illegal residents. The second, detailed in section 210 of the INA, covered certain farm workers.

IRCA restricted the notion of legalization by requiring long-term residents to (1) undergo a period of temporary legal resident status, (2) demonstrate some knowledge of both the English language and U.S. Government as a prerequisite to lawful permanent residence, and (3) refrain from using most needs-based Federal assistance benefits for at least 5 years.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service made a concerted effort to quell fears of contact with the INS and to encourage participation in the legalization program. Building on a Select Commission recommendation, the INS solicited community-based organizations with networks to the immigrant population to serve as intake points for applications. It granted Qualified Designated Entity (QDE) status to over 900 such organizations, without which the program could not have reached this highly diverse population.

The INS mounted a public relations program in English, Spanish, and, to a lesser extent, other languages. This program aimed at reaching applicants through the printed and broadcast media, as well as other less traditional methods. To improve access, INS opened 107 legalization offices, mostly store-front operations in convenient locations.

Section 245A Legalized Aliens

The aliens who applied for legalization under section 245A were a distinct subset of the undocumented population. They are not fully representative of illegal residents in the 1980s, much less of today's undocumented aliens. Without accurate data on the underlying population, it is impossible to make precise comparisons. However, it is clear that many of those illegally resident in the United States prior to 1982 could not, or did not, apply through this program. The section 245A cohort consisted of:

- (a) illegal aliens resident on January 1, 1982, minus
- (b) those who emigrated between January 1982 and the beginning of the legalization period, minus
- (c) those who adjusted status during this period, minus
- (d) those who died during this period, minus

- (e) those who did not qualify due to breaks in residence, inability to document continuous residence, or other factors, minus
- (f) those who elected not to apply.

One attribute of the legalization cohort that may have differed from that of the remaining undocumented population is its composition by national origin. Warren and Passel (1987) used 1980 census data to deduce the size and composition of the undocumented population resident at that time. About half of those whose residence could not be explained through birth or lawful migration were found to be Mexican nationals. Yet, about 70 percent of all section 245A applications and about 81 percent of those received through the SAW program were submitted by Mexican nationals. Several hypotheses have been offered to explain this disparity. Compared with other undocumented aliens, Mexicans may have been harder to enumerate in 1980, slower to emigrate or adjust status thereafter (and hence more likely to be eligible), or simply more willing or able to legalize.

For whatever reason, Mexican nationals obviously dominated the applicant pool. It bears noting that, even among undocumented Mexicans, pre-1982 applicants differed noticeably from SAWs and probably also from those who remained undocumented.

Hence this report deals with a unique population: the long-term illegally resident aliens who took advantage of IRCA's invitation to adjust status, were able to demonstrate continuous unauthorized residence in the United States beginning prior to 1982, and were thereby granted lawful permanent resident status.

The State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program

While this volume looks primarily at legalization's effects on individuals, the program's fiscal impacts are also important. One source of information on program costs is the administrative records of the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program (SLIAG). SLIAG was established to reimburse States and localities for certain costs of providing services to eligible legalized aliens (ELAs) during the period in which needy legalization applicants could not apply for assistance from Federal social service programs.

The window of eligibility under SLIAG began on the date of the individual's adjustment to temporary legal status, which INS interpreted to be the date of application for adjustment. It coincided with the waiting period for Federal assistance programs, e.g., Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Medicaid, and the Food Stamp Program (FSP). Certain costs incurred by States between May 1987 and September 1994 on behalf of ELAs were reimbursable under SLIAG.

A total of \$4 billion was appropriated to defray Federal, State, and local costs on behalf of the pre-1982 cohort during the waiting period. Approximately \$3.5 billion was ultimately made available to State and local governments during the 7 years that this program was operational. These expenditures covered some of the most basic medical and educational needs encountered by legalizing individuals.

The Second Report, *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act*

Unlike the first *Report on the Legalized Alien Population*, the second report, *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act*, consists of three volumes. The current volume was prepared by the Department of Labor's (DOL) Bureau of International Labor Affairs. This volume presents socioeconomic information on the legalized population, including an extensive profile of their labor market behavior since application. It also includes administrative data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service as well as brief summaries of the SLIAG and Food Stamp findings detailed in the accompanying DHHS and USDA volumes, listed below:

Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families: *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program, Final Report, 1995.*

Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service, *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: Impact of the Legalization Program on the Food Stamp Program.*

The primary data source for the current volume is the Legalized Population Follow-up Survey, which was conducted between April and September of 1992. When linked to its predecessor, the first Legalized Population Survey, this file provides more than a decade of longitudinal information on the demographic, economic, and social behavior of aliens who were granted lawful permanent residence under section 245A of the INA.⁵

This report begins, in Chapter 2, with the most recent data from the INS Legalization Application Processing System (LAPS). Final application counts and their resolution, for both the section 245A (pre-1982) and section 210 (SAW) legalization programs are discussed.

Chapter 3 uses legalization survey data to expand the profile of those granted lawful permanent residence under section 245A. In addition, it highlights

⁵ This is the only randomly drawn survey of the section 245A legalized population. However, a number of States have conducted nonrandom studies of legalized residents. See California State Department of Education (1990), California Human Development Corporation (1988, 1989), Plascencia (1991), Schilit and Nimnicht (1992), Schilit (1992), and Maryland Department of Human Resources (1988).

post-legalization changes in age, marital status, English language skills, and formal and vocational education—factors likely to influence labor market outcomes.

Chapter 4 explores IRCA's labor market outcomes, including changes in labor force participation, industry and occupation of employment. Chapter 4 also examines new information about the enterprises in which LPRs work, their wages, benefits, and certain measures of possible "off the books" employment.

The issues of international mobility and family structure are considered in Chapter 5. Topics covered include changes in family composition since application, the frequency of travel abroad, the potential for future family reunification, and intentions to naturalize.

Chapter 6 profiles the economic well-being of legalized aliens and their families shortly before IRCA's social service waiting period came to an end. This chapter looks at Federal expenditures for Medicaid and certain other public assistance programs through SLIAG, health insurance coverage, family income, and use of the social services for which members were already eligible. It also looks at the share of legalized households who met the means test for Food Stamp eligibility in 1992 and early assessments of the extent to which those households were participating in the Food Stamp Program by 1994.

Conclusions are set forth in Chapter 7. Appendix A presents supporting tabular data while Appendix B contains a glossary of key terms used in this report. Appendix C provides information on sampling, data collection and the unweighted sample. References appear in Appendix D, while a copy of the LPS2 survey questionnaire can be found in Appendix E.

CHAPTER 2. LEGALIZATION DATA FROM THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Initially, the immigration reform legislation of the 1980s sought to establish a single legalization program for long-term illegal residents. Shortly prior to IRCA's enactment, however, the Special Agricultural Worker provisions were added to the bill. In the rush to pass this important legislation, some of its provisions concerning the pre-1982 program were not broadened to encompass SAW applicants.

One such provision was section 404, mandating that "[t]he President shall transmit to Congress two reports on the legalization program established under section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act." Today, interest in the impacts of legalization necessarily spans both programs. Consequently, although subsequent chapters focus on the pre-1982 cohort, this report begins by comparing and contrasting the aliens who applied for legalization under sections 245A and 210 of the INA.

INS Administrative Data

Data for this chapter are drawn from the INS Legalization Application Processing System, maintenance of which was discontinued in August 1992 after most applications had been processed. The small number of cases processed since that date are not included in the official counts below.⁶

Applications and their outcomes. Table 2.1 details total legalization applications received under sections 245A and 210, together with their outcomes. At the time the LAPS system was discontinued in 1992, the INS had processed 3,040,948 legalization applications. About 88 percent of the pre-1982 applicants and 84 percent of the SAWs had been granted lawful permanent residence.⁷

⁶ Several groups considered to be ineligible by the INS are still pursuing class action lawsuits to gain authorization to apply for legalization under IRCA.

⁷ By the end of FY94, the latest date for which figures are available, 90 percent of section 245A and 85 percent of section 210 applicants had attained LPR status.

**Table 2.1. Total Applications by
IRCA Legalization Program and Outcome**

| Status as of August 1992 | Total | Section 245A (Pre-1982) | Section 210 (SAW) |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Total Applications^a | 3,040,948 | 1,763,434 | 1,277,514 |
| Percent | 100 | 58 | 42 |
| Resolution | | | |
| Acceptance | 2,634,662 | 1,558,102 | 1,076,560 |
| Phase I (TRA) | b | 1,660,157 ^c | b |
| Phase II (LPR) | b | 1,558,102 | b |
| Case Pending | 123,936 | 111,261 | 18,370 |
| Phase I | b | 5,695 | b |
| Phase II | b | 105,566 | b |
| Denied | 282,350 | 99,766 | 182,584 |
| Phase I | b | 97,582 | b |
| Phase II | b | 2,184 | b |
| Percent of Applications | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Accepted | 87 | 88 | 84 |
| Case Pending | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Denied | 9 | 6 | 14 |

^a Applicants of all ages.

^b Only the section 245A program involved two phases.

^c Provisional acceptance.

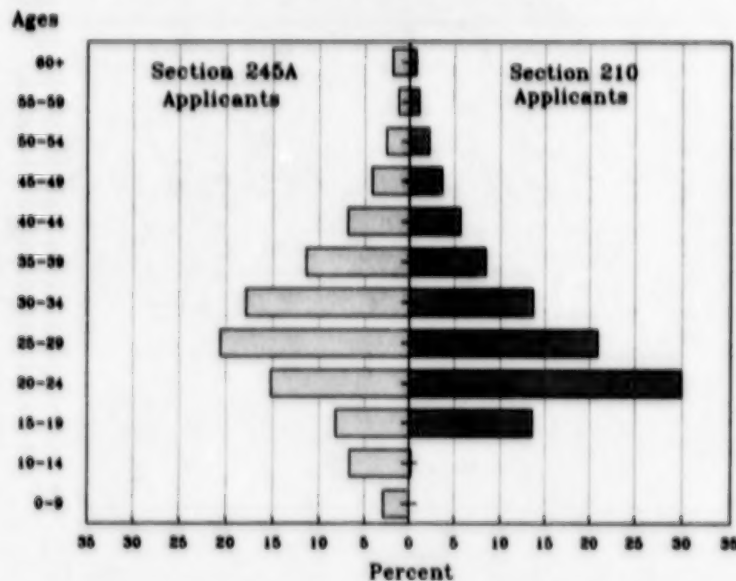
Source: Legalization Application Processing System (LAPS) files through August 12, 1992.

Residence of applicants. The geographic dispersion of applicants differed somewhat between programs, as is evident in Appendix table 2A. Participants in both programs were geographically concentrated in the agricultural States of California, Texas, New York, Illinois, Florida, and Arizona. Over half of all applicants in each program resided in California, while 18 percent of the pre-1982 cohort and 11 percent of all SAW applicants resided in Texas. However, in certain States, e.g., North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington, most undocumented aliens who sought legalization did so through the SAW program. Elsewhere, as in California, Texas, Illinois, and New York, the pre-1982 cohort dominated applicant flow.

Countries of origin. There were also disparities with respect to place of origin. Appendix table 2B identifies 28 countries from which more than 5,000 aliens applied. Columns 3 and 7 of this table show applicants under the pre-1982 and SAW programs, respectively. Fully 70 percent of pre-1982 applicants and over 81 percent of SAWs originated in Mexico.

This table highlights the distinct economic roles played by illegal aliens from various countries. Unauthorized Haitian, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Brazilian entrants had contacts within the agricultural sector, which gave them entree through the SAW program. Most applicants from Canada, El Salvador,

**Figure 2.1 Age Distribution at Application:
Section 245A and Section 210 Applicants**



Honduras, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Argentina, the Philippines, Iran, Mainland China, Nigeria, Ghana, Canada, Poland, and the United Kingdom sought entry under the section 245A provisions—suggesting they had been resident longer and were more industrially diversified. Only two of the major sending countries, Mexico and Korea, had roughly similar numbers of applicants under the two programs.

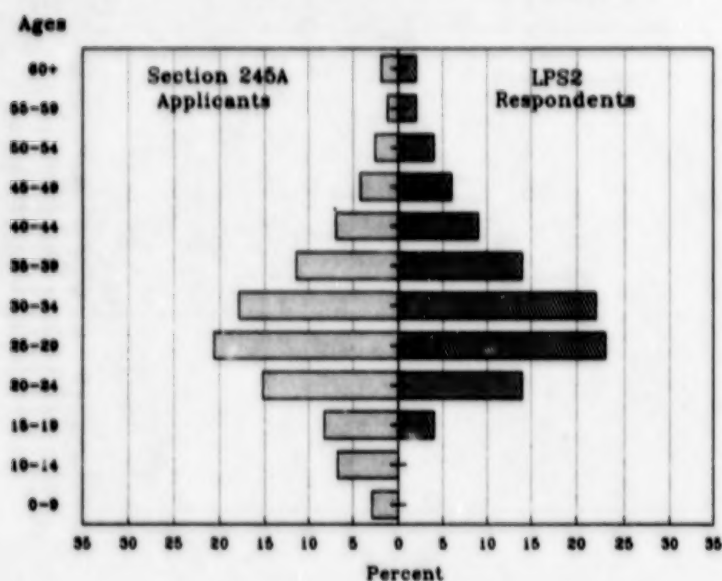
Age distribution of applicants. Figure 2.1 shows that there were also noticeable disparities in the age distribution of program applicants. Most children and elderly illegal aliens were precluded from the SAW program by its requirement of recent work experience in U.S. agriculture. Yet because SAW applicants only had to demonstrate 3 months of qualifying work during the previous year, rather than several years of continuous residence, this program was open to many aliens who could not qualify under section 245A.

Most who applied as SAWs were young adults, especially in their early 20s. Only 4 percent were less than 18 years of age, the majority of these being 17. The pre-1982 program had no work and few implicit age requirements.⁸ About 17 percent of section 245A applicants were above the age of 39, and over 14 percent were minor children, 9 out of 10 of them younger than 17.

While examining age structure, it is useful to consider differences between the age profile of all section 245A applicants and that of the weighted sample of

⁸ Because of the residency requirement, children born outside the United States after December 31, 1981 did not qualify.

**Figure 2.2 Age Distribution at Application:
Section 245A Applicants and LPS2 Respondents**



LPRs whose experiences are discussed in this report. Figure 2.2 shows that the survey sample was truncated in the lower age range. To be selected for the first survey, respondents had to have reached the age of 18 by the time that survey began in February 1989. This decision also shaped the LPS2 follow-up sample. Hence, figure 2.2 shows that relative to the full legalizing population, a somewhat larger share of the LPS2 sample is concentrated in ages 25 and above.

Summary

As of August 15, 1992, over 3 million legalization applications had been processed yielding nearly 1.6 million lawful permanent residents under the pre-1982 provisions and more than 1.0 million under the SAW provisions of the INA. LAPS data show a number of important distinctions between the attributes of pre-1982 and SAW applicants.

One obvious difference is duration of U.S. residence. Another collateral difference is age. Because of their longer U.S. residence, section 245A applicants are, on average, somewhat older than SAWs. This increased the relative likelihood of their living with nuclear families. Application data show them to be somewhat more geographically and educationally diverse than their SAW counterparts.

These differences limit our ability to generalize from the experiences of section 245A applicants to those of Special Agricultural Workers. Nonetheless, the size and relative diversity of the pre-1982 cohort, coupled with our ability to track its experiences over time, should provide valuable, broadly applicable insights.

CHAPTER 3. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE LEGALIZED POPULATION

This chapter uses legalization survey data to look more closely at the characteristics of aliens granted lawful permanent residence under section 245A of the INA. Particular attention is given to changes in these characteristics since legalization.

Who Are The "Legalized Aliens"?

The subject of the first legalization report was aliens who had applied for temporary resident alien status under section 245A. The individuals involved had lived in the United States continuously, without authorization, beginning prior to 1982. They had also been willing to file an application, and had been able to understand and complete the paperwork this process entailed. Many illegal aliens did not apply under this program, including children born abroad since 1981, recent illegal entrants (some of whom applied through the SAW program), those with intermittent residence, and those authorized to reside in the United States for some period after January 1, 1982.

However, the first *Report on the Legalized Alien Population* set its focus even more narrowly. The sampling frame for the underlying first Legalized Population Survey excluded minor children, those who had not received temporary resident status by the time the survey began in February, 1989, those applying outside of the contiguous 48 States, and those who left the country or died after applying for adjustment of status.

The Legalized Population Follow-up Survey, on which this volume is based, was further restricted. To be included in the LPS2 sample, respondents had to have responded to the previous survey, been granted lawful permanent residence by January 1992, and remained alive and resident in the contiguous 48 States through the date of the second survey.⁹

⁹ Thus LPS estimates represent just 1.3 million of the 1.6 million persons who actually received lawful permanent residence through section 245A. The remainder of these successful phase II applicants were under the age of 21, dead or living outside the contiguous 48 States at the time of LPS2, or were still awaiting decisions on their phase II applications when the sample was drawn in January 1992.

Because this report examines changes in behavior, it has been necessary to compare the same individuals' records before and after legalization. Hence, for purposes of analysis the data file has been restricted to the 4,012 respondents who participated in both legalization surveys. Because of this restriction, some of the LPS1 estimates in this report may differ slightly from estimates shown in the previous report, based on the full sample.

Certain attributes of legalized adults are essentially fixed. Some of these, shown in table 3.1, include their gender, place of origin, and date and age at arrival in the United States. Although this aggregate profile reflects the traits of long-resident illegal aliens, it is also affected by differential patterns of emigration, status adjustment prior to 1987, and program participation.

Gender. The sex ratio of the population eligible for legalization is unknown. Hence, it is unclear whether applicants were representative of the base population in this regard. About 44 percent of all pre-1982 legalized aliens were women. There are at least two ways in which the program's 5 year residency requirement could have influenced this sex ratio.

This requirement might have bolstered female eligibility relative to that of males. Undocumented men were more likely than their female counterparts to maintain and visit families abroad. Since their U.S. residence would have been discontinuous, such migrants would not have been eligible to apply. The fact that a majority of legalization applicants reported just one entry into the United States lends support to the idea that aliens circulating between their home country and the United States may have been less prone to apply through this program.

Conversely, among those technically eligible, the 5 year residency requirement could have bolstered male participation relative to that of females. Undocumented men were more likely than women to hold jobs that generated a paper trail. In her study of Guatemalans in Houston, Hagan (1994) found that many female applicants had difficulty documenting their domestic service jobs, for which pay stubs and tax records seldom existed. Rental receipts and utility bills, that might also have verified their residence, frequently listed the name of a male household head. Hagan therefore surmised that, at least among Guatemalan applicants, women may have been relatively underrepresented.

Method of entry. This table also shows that a sizeable majority (75 percent) of those who legalized under section 245A had entered the United States without inspection (EWI). The remainder entered on temporary nonimmigrant visas obtained from U.S. consulates abroad, violating the terms of their admission by staying past the authorized date or by working illegally. About 85 percent of Mexican and Central American applicants had entered without inspection, while 73 percent of migrants from other countries (hereafter designated Other Countries) were nonimmigrant overstayes.

Table 3.1. Weighted Distribution of Section 245A Legalized Adults by Gender, Place of Origin, Date, and Age at Arrival

| Characteristic | Legalized Adults (percent) |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Legalized Adults (number) | |
| Unweighted | 4,012 |
| Weighted | 1,294,562 |
| Sex | |
| Total | 100 |
| Male | 56 |
| Female | 44 |
| Region of Origin | |
| Total | 100 |
| Mexico | 69 |
| Central America | 15 |
| Canada | 1 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | 7 |
| Other | 8 |
| Period of Arrival | |
| Total | 100 |
| Before 1975 | 22 |
| 1975-1979 | 39 |
| 1980 or later | 39 |
| Median year of arrival | 1979 |
| Age at Arrival | |
| Total | 100 |
| 17 or less | 31 |
| 18 to 24 | 38 |
| 25 to 34 | 21 |
| 35 or more | 10 |
| Median age at arrival | 22 |
| Method of Entry by Country of Origin | |
| Total | 100 |
| Entered without documents | 75 |
| Nonimmigrant overstay | 25 |
| Mexico | 100 |
| Entered without documents | 85 |
| Nonimmigrant overstay | 15 |
| Central America | 100 |
| Entered without documents | 86 |
| Nonimmigrant overstay | 14 |
| All Other Countries | 100 |
| Entered without documents | 27 |
| Nonimmigrant overstay | 73 |

Note: Some percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: Legalized Population Survey (LPS1) restricted sample and Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2). Persons ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Table 3.2. Age, Educational Attainment, English-Speaking Ability, and Place of Residence: Legalized and U.S. Adults

| Characteristic | Legalized Adults ^a (percent) | | U.S. Adults ^a (percent) |
|---|--|------|---------------------------------------|
| | At Application ^b | 1992 | 1990 |
| Age | | | |
| Total, ages 18 and above | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 18-19 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 20-29 | 37 | 22 | 21 |
| 20-24 | 14 | 6 | 10 |
| 25-29 | 23 | 16 | 11 |
| 30-39 | 36 | 45 | 23 |
| 30-34 | 22 | 24 | 12 |
| 35-39 | 14 | 21 | 11 |
| 40 and above | 23 | 33 | 52 |
| 40-44 | 9 | 13 | 10 |
| 45-49 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 50-54 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 55-59 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| 60 and above | 2 | 4 | 23 |
| Median age | 32 | 36 | 40 |
| Years of Schooling Completed^c | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 0 to 4 | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| 5 to 8 | 35 | 33 | 8 |
| 9 to 11 | 14 | 16 | 14 |
| 12 (high school graduate) | 15 | 14 | 30 |
| 13 or more (beyond high school) | 12 | 15 | 45 |
| English Language Skills | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | NA |
| Interview conducted in: | | | |
| Spanish or Spanish/English | 85 | 81 | NA |
| Other | 15 | 19 | NA |
| Percent able to speak English | | | |
| with sales clerk | 65 | 71 | NA |
| with doctor, nurse, teacher | 63 | 68 | NA |
| on telephone | 60 | 71 | NA |
| Place of U.S. Residence | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| California | 58 | 58 | 12 |
| Texas | 13 | 13 | 7 |
| New York | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Other | 21 | 22 | 74 |

NA: Not available.

^a Legalized aliens ages 16 and above by January 1987; U.S. adults ages 18 to 64.^b In most cases, 1987 or 1988.^c Educational attainment of population ages 25 and above.

Note: Some percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Legalized aliens (Legalized Population Survey [LPS1] restricted sample and Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. data (1990 Census).

Duration of residence and age. By the early 1990s, most legalized aliens had been in the United States for the better part of their adult worklives. Half had arrived in this country for the first time by 1979. Their median age at arrival was 22 years. About 69 percent arrived before their 25th birthday, 31 percent before the age of 18. Because of their youthful arrival, 43 percent did not work prior to U.S. entry. About 22 percent attended some formal schooling in the United States.

Table 3.2 shows that 73 percent of adult applicants were between the ages of 20 and 39 when they applied for legalization under section 245A. Their median age was 32. Over the next 4 to 5 years, cohort members moved squarely into the prime working ages and often into the parental phase of life. This had direct implications for their economic and social behavior, which are discussed in Chapters 4 through 6.

Region of origin. Figure 3.1 and Appendix table 3A show that nationals of Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala and other Central American countries dominated the applicant pool. Together they made up 83 percent of initial applicants and 84 percent of those granted lawful permanent residence—a substantially larger proportion than had been anticipated based on the 1980 census.¹⁰ Although it is unclear why such a large share were from Mexico and Central America, there are several possible explanations.

The first of these is census undercount. Undocumented aliens from Mexico and Central America may have been particularly diligent about evading census enumeration. If so, expectations based on the 1980 census would have discounted their relative presence in the undocumented population.

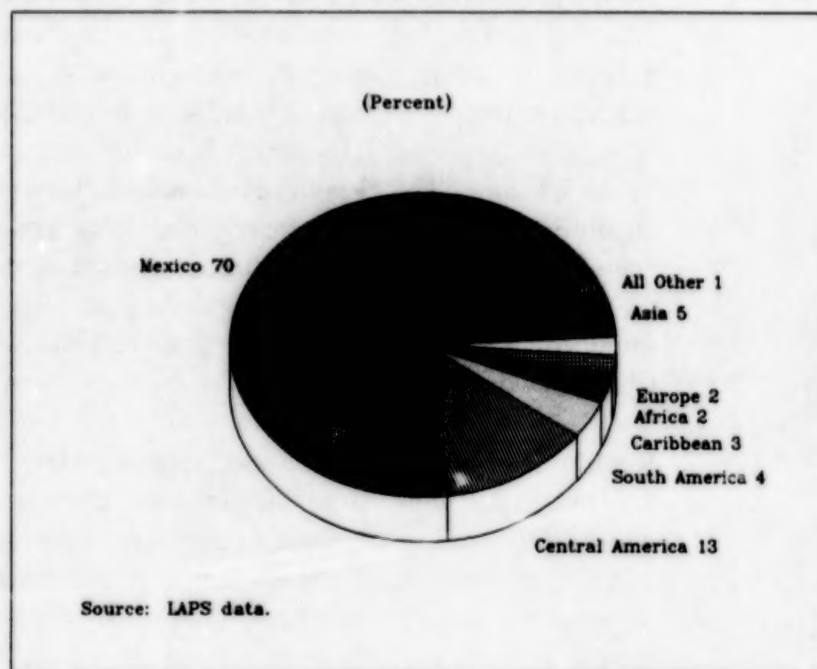
Secondly, many of those illegally resident in 1980 lost their eligibility for this program by adjusting status or emigrating before IRCA went into effect in 1987. If Mexicans and Central Americans were unusually slow to take these steps, a disproportionate share would have remained eligible to apply.

Thirdly, participation rates may have differed from one eligible group to another. The availability of a common language—Spanish—may have increased the relative efficiency of outreach efforts within the Hispanic community (Baker, 1990).

Finally, implementation decisions may also have played a role. Aliens who entered the United States without inspection were clearly targeted for legalization. However, it took several months to clarify the eligibility of nonimmigrant overstayers. During this period, most applicants were EWIs—primarily from Mexico and Central America. As the INS broadened its regulations, other

¹⁰ The actual composition of the eligible population is, of course, unknown. Of those whose presence in the 1980 census could not be explained through birth or migration records, roughly half were Mexican nationals (Warren and Passel, 1987).

**Figure 3.1 Section 245A Legalized Aliens by
Citizenship at Time of Application**



nationalities responded in larger numbers. Nonetheless, slow initial response may have reduced their eventual representation.

In any case, Appendix table 3B shows that the human capital endowments of cohort members from various regions differed considerably, making origin an important control variable. Most entrants from Central America and Mexico have exceptionally limited educational credentials, which have handicapped them in the U.S. labor market. The formal schooling of LPRs from Other Countries more closely resembles that of U.S. natives, increasing the likelihood that they will succeed economically.

For a variety of reasons, including those already noted, only 17 percent of program beneficiaries were from Canada, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, or Oceania. Evidence of the economic progress of these smaller groups is easily swamped in aggregate legalization statistics. Therefore this report separately displays the experiences of Mexicans, Central Americans, and entrants from all Other Countries.¹¹

LPS2 data identify migrants who travelled from or through various Mexican states on their way to the United States. Nearly one-quarter (23 percent) of all LPR recipients under section 245A were born in the Mexican States of Jalisco

¹¹ For weighted and unweighted counts by region, see Appendix C.

or Michoacan. Another 18 percent were born in the States of Guanajuato or Zacatecas. It appears that more resided in Mexico prior to U.S. entry than had actually been born there. About 8 percent of those who arrived from other countries prior to 1982 appeared to have used Mexico as a staging ground for their entry to the United States.

The survey also provides additional detail on the communities of longest residence abroad. Slightly fewer than half of all legalized aliens came from urban or suburban locations (38 and 9 percent, respectively). The majority were from villages or rural areas (34 and 19 percent, respectively).

Region of residence. About 58 percent of all legalized aliens reside in California, another 13 percent in Texas. Because networks of communication between sending and receiving communities are often well-established, the ethnic composition of legalized residents varies considerably from State to State. Appendix tables 3A and 3B show that a disproportionate share of those living in California and Texas are from Mexico or Central America. Those in New York and other States are more likely to be natives of other Western Hemisphere and Eastern Hemisphere nations.

English language skills. Although the legalized cohort includes nationals from over 185 countries, the majority share a common language. About 85 percent report that the language they speak best is Spanish. Having a common language has both empowered and constrained Hispanic LPRs. Initially, being able to communicate with other Latin Americans and Hispanic natives probably eased their transition into American life. Coethnic employment often provided ready access to the U.S. labor market. However, over the long run, confinement to Spanish-speaking sectors may have inhibited the acquisition of valuable English language skills (Chiswick and Miller, 1992).

Entrants who could not tap into broad-based language networks may have been forced to confront the possibility of linguistic isolation. Differentials in the need to use English may help explain observed patterns of English language acquisition within the legalized population.

In both surveys, respondents were asked to evaluate their own English-speaking skills. As recently as 1992, just 36 percent of all legalized adults reported speaking English at home or being able to speak it well or very well, our standard for "English proficiency." Appendix table 3C shows the corresponding figures were just 27 percent for those from Mexico, 38 percent for those from Central America, and 72 percent for those from Other Countries.

Legalized men reported greater levels of English proficiency than legalized women. Youth were substantially more fluent in English than were older LPRs. Those who arrived as children and/or remained in school longest were most likely to have become English proficient. This proficiency was associated with a higher likelihood of employment.

To foster linguistic and social integration, the Congress established certain prerequisites for lawful permanent residence under section 245A. Phase II applicants had to demonstrate basic knowledge of the English language and U.S. civics. They were permitted to satisfy this requirement either by direct testing or by attending 40 hours of classroom training. Tests and training were modeled after those used for naturalization, with standards lowered to accommodate the legalization cohort (ACF, 1991).

Most adult phase II applicants, including 70 percent of LPS2 respondents, attended classroom training. Though not subject to this requirement, a substantial number of SAWs also enrolled. Training or testing nearly 2 million applicants in less than 4 years was a mammoth undertaking—particularly in light of their initial language skills. A study of applicants enrolling for the California English training program found that “an overwhelming number of these amnesty students would clearly be unable to function successfully [in English] in the workplace, job training programs, or the community at large” (California State Department of Education, 1990).¹² Forty hours of classroom training could do little to alter this situation.

Despite their satisfaction of the English requirement and the fact that nearly a third (31 percent) completed additional English training, gains in proficiency between 1989 and 1992 were negligible. The share highly proficient in English was unchanged between the two surveys, at about 15 percent.¹³ Upon direct questioning in 1992, after more than a decade of continuous U.S. residence, 22 percent of legalized adults said they still spoke no English whatsoever.

Nonetheless, when asked about their ability to use English under specific circumstances *if necessary*, many reported some improvement in their oral language skills. Table 3.2 shows that in the 5 years since legalization, the share able to speak with health care providers or teachers when necessary rose from 63 to 68 percent. The share able to talk on the telephone rose from 60 to 71 percent.

Appendix table 3D suggests that inability or reticence to communicate in English may have kept many legalized adults from working. Although 82 percent of those fluent in English held jobs, this was true of just 61 percent of non-English-speaking LPRs.

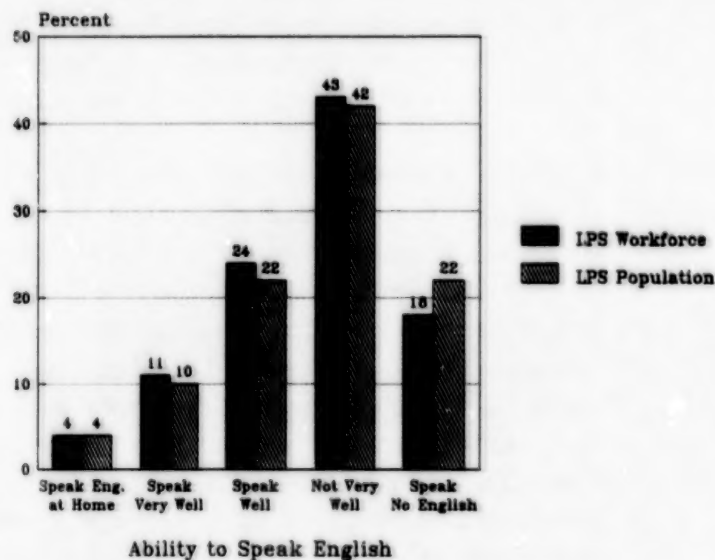
¹² Less than 15 percent were judged proficient enough in English to speak on the telephone, follow simple directions in a building or on a street, read basic warning or safety signs, or fill out a simple job application.

¹³ Fifteen percent of respondents identified English as their best language in 1989. In 1992, 4 percent said they spoke primarily English at home. Another 10.5 percent said they could speak the language “very well.”

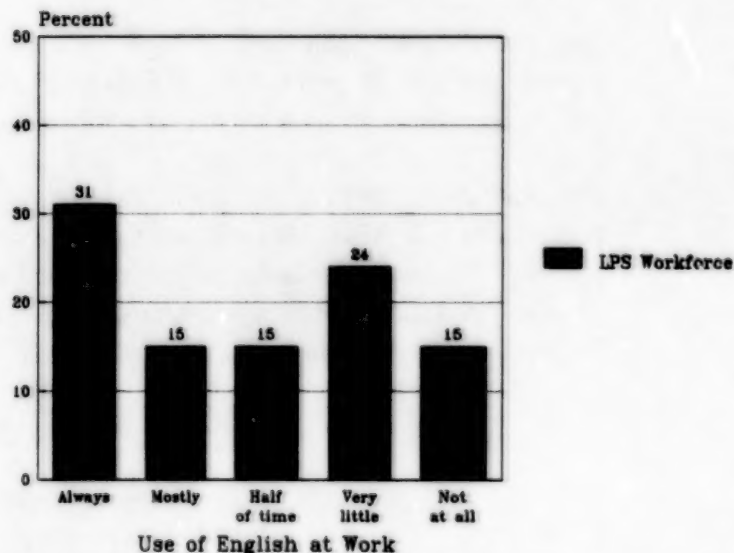
The employed were thus somewhat more fluent in English than nonworkers, a fact that is evident in figure 3.2. Figure 3.3 displays workers' assessments of how frequently they used the language at work. Contrasting the two figures, it is clear that while the majority rated their English skills as relatively weak, two-thirds conducted half or more of their workplace interactions in the English language.

Asked to assess how greatly their job opportunities were limited by their English-speaking skills (relative to those of U.S. natives), 38 percent of

**Figure 3.2 Ability to Speak English:
Legalized Population and Workforce, 1992**



**Figure 3.3 Use of English at Work:
Legalized Workforce, 1992**



nonworkers and 25 percent of all workers responded "a great deal." But Appendix table 3C indicates their perceived job limitations due to language were only weakly related to speaking skills. About 35 percent of those who claimed to speak English relatively well still felt their speaking skills were a handicap to job opportunities. Conversely, 22 percent of those who could speak no English whatsoever felt this did not pose any limitation to their job opportunities.

One reason for this anomaly may have been the moderating role of coethnic employment. In 1992, 53 percent of those who identified themselves as Hispanic said their coworkers were also primarily Hispanic. Of these coethnically-employed workers, 54 percent got by with little or no English on the job. In such settings, reticence or inability to communicate in English would pose little perceptible barrier to work. Those from non-Spanish-speaking countries may have found fewer job opportunities in their own language. They were more likely to work side-by-side with U.S. natives, where English was mandatory.¹⁴

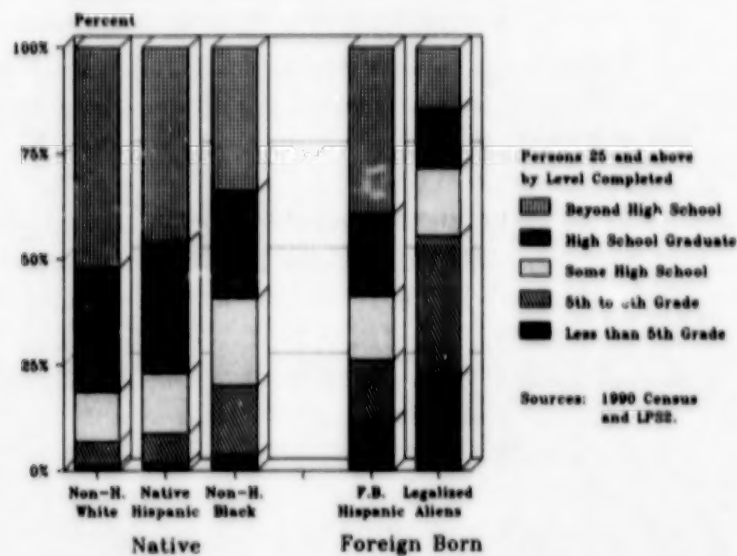
Educational attainment. Four out of five legalized adults completed whatever schooling they would receive prior to entering the United States. Their educational attainment therefore reflected standards in the home country prior to 1979. At that time, many sending countries did not require youth to remain in school to the age of 16, as is mandatory in the United States. Hence, the educational profile of legalized aliens stands in marked contrast to that of U.S. natives. The magnitude of this disparity is evident in figure 3.4, which focuses on persons 25 years of age and older. In this age range, persons who were at least high school graduates made up just 28 percent of all legalized aliens, as compared with 59 percent of Hispanic immigrants, 65 percent of black natives, 78 percent of Hispanic natives, and 81 percent of all non-Hispanic native whites. A striking 55 percent of legalized aliens above the age of 24 had never entered high school. This is more than double the figure for the group they most closely resembled, foreign-born Hispanics.

Data show that one-quarter of the legalized cohort did not complete elementary school. Another 20 percent left at the end of the 6th grade. Such credentials clearly limit their ability to compete for jobs with better-educated U.S. workers.

The educational deficit was particularly severe in the groups with the most limited English skills: Mexican and Central American LPRs. Only 17 and 31 percent of these individuals, respectively, had completed high school. These groups faced more imposing economic barriers than did legalized aliens from Other Countries, of whom nearly three-quarters had completed high school.

¹⁴ For instance, 30 percent of legalized Asians reported working with whites, as compared with just 27 percent who worked primarily with other Asians, of any nationality.

Figure 3.4 Educational Attainment of U.S. Natives, Foreign-Born Hispanics, and Legalized Aliens



Schooling in the United States. The enrollment of undocumented children in American schools is a current issue of controversy. It is easier to estimate the costs of such schooling than to assess the long-run social costs of not educating children resident in this country. Classroom immersion fosters mastery of English, the effects of which can be positive even if the student does not graduate.

The LPS file enables us to pinpoint legalized aliens who attended U.S. schools, many while still illegally resident. Appendix table 3E shows that 22 percent of all section 245A LPRs, and about 43 percent of those who arrived before the age of 18, have attended American schools at some time. While assessment of the effects of such schooling is beyond the scope of this report, the legalization surveys do provide unique empirical data on this issue.¹⁵

Education and vocational training since legalization. More than 12 percent of legalized adults reported earning credits toward a high school or higher degree during the 4 to 5 years after they applied for legalization. Over 6 percent attained diplomas or degrees. Two-thirds of these were at the high school or graduate equivalency degree (GED) level,¹⁶ but one-third were at a higher level. Table 3.2 above shows that between 1987/88 and 1992 the share with 13 or

¹⁵ Table 3A shows that these youthful arrivals were, on average, 11 years younger than those who arrived as adults. In most two-dimensional tabulations, the effects of this age differential overwhelm those of early arrival and U.S. schooling. Hence assessment of the role of U.S. schooling will require multivariate analysis.

¹⁶ Less than 4 percent of the adults in the LPS2 sample were of high school age (16 to 18) at the time they applied for legalization.

more years of education edged up from 12 to 15 percent. By the latter date, several members in the LPS sample had actually completed doctoral degrees.

With time, the educational investments of this maturing cohort will shift increasingly toward vocational training. In the years between application and 1992, 16 percent attended vocational, trade, or business school. Nearly all who did so spoke English.

The modal length of vocational training programs was between 3 and 6 months. Nearly half earned certificates, diplomas, or licenses, most frequently having to do with equipment repair, word processing, or other computer functions.

Legalized aliens themselves covered the expenses for nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of the vocational classes undertaken during this period. Employers subsidized just a small fraction of all training (about 2 percent of classes taken). The remaining 25 percent of classes were paid for by various Federal, State, and local government programs. Only about 5 percent of trainees were assisted through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

Asked to evaluate the utility of education and/or training they had received since legalization, the new LPRs generally viewed the results as positive. In both cases, two-thirds (66 percent) felt their investment had led to more responsibilities on the job. About 61 percent of those who had pursued formal schooling and 63 percent who had obtained job training had since found new jobs using the skills they had learned. Just over half of those who had pursued education (54 percent) or training (53 percent) since legalization felt that it had resulted in an increase in earnings.

Summary

The legalization surveys provide a detailed profile of the adult beneficiaries of INA's section 245A. More importantly, they provide a rare, longitudinal record of the experiences of these legalized aliens beginning prior to their arrival in the United States.

LPS2 shows that by 1992, most section 245A beneficiaries were in their early to mid-30s, having spent the better part of their adult lives in the United States. A disproportionate number were living in California, Texas, and New York. Fewer than one-quarter lived elsewhere in the United States.

Most legalized aliens still spoke primarily Spanish. Their educational attainment and English language skills varied considerably by region of origin and age at arrival, and were also strongly correlated with one another. The strength of this connection suggests that certain groups are doubly disadvantaged. Receiving only a grade school education in a non-English-speaking country is likely to afford the entrant little mobility in the U.S. labor market.

IRCA-mandated English language classes have not altered this situation. In 1992, nearly one-quarter of all legalized adults still reported that they spoke no English.

Most legalized adults left school for the last time before entering the United States. Because minimum educational requirements at home were often lower than those in the United States, pre-1982 LPRs had completed an average of just 7 years of schooling. This placed them at a decided handicap in the relatively well-educated labor force of the United States.

However, more than one-fifth have attended some school in this country. Indeed, more than 1 in 10 earned credits toward a high school or higher degree in the years following application for legalization. Moreover, 16 percent attended vocational, trade, or business school during the same period. Most who completed some post-legalization training or education in the United States believe that this investment has had positive job-related consequences, e.g., gaining them more responsibilities, a new position, or higher wages.

CHAPTER 4. CHANGES IN LABOR MARKET BEHAVIOR AND JOB CHARACTERISTICS

It is widely believed that illegal migrants enter the United States primarily in search of work. The growing presence of illegal immigrants in the U.S. labor market stimulated a debate that eventually led to the immigration reform of 1986. Hence, in reviewing the outcomes of IRCA legislation, labor market consequences are particularly important.

Labor Market Attachment

A key policy question concerns whether legalization has affected labor force participation and/or wages, and if so, how. This chapter looks at changes in labor market behavior since the new LPRs first received work authorization.

At the time of their 1992 interview, virtually all respondents were still barred from applying for Federal needs-based assistance. Consequently, this volume does not explore the link between receipt of public assistance and labor force participation.¹⁷ Nonetheless, it bears noting that the changes in labor market behavior discussed in this section predated eligibility for various forms of Federal assistance.

Virtually all adults who applied for legalization under the pre-1982 program (96 percent) had already held jobs in the United States. The first legalization survey provides a snapshot of their labor market involvement 1 week prior to application. Table 4.1 shows that at that time 85 percent were working or looking for work, compared with only about 77 percent of all U.S. adults in 1987.¹⁸ The labor force participation rates of both men and women were unusually high, that for men reaching a remarkable 96 percent. Because men

¹⁷ For further discussion of the increased use of public benefits following the waiting period, see FCS (1995).

¹⁸ Since most legalization applications were submitted between May 5, 1987, and May 4, 1988, unless otherwise specified, comparisons between legalized and U.S. populations "at time of application" use as a reference point 1987 U.S. annual averages. Most LPS respondents were between the ages of 18 and 64 in 1989 and 21 and 64 in 1992. For comparability, U.S. data are age-restricted to 18 to 64 in 1987 and 20 to 64 in 1992.

**Table 4.1. Labor Force Status of the Population
and Workforce by Usual Weekly Hours and Class of Work:
Legalized Aliens and U.S. Population, 1987/88 and 1992**

| Characteristic | Legalized Population and Workforce (percent) | | U.S. Population and Workforce (percent) | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | At Application ^a | 1992 ^b | 1987 ^c | 1992 ^d |
| Labor Force Status | | | | |
| Total | | | | |
| LF participation rate..... | 85 | 81 | 76 | 79 |
| Total..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Employed..... | 81 | 75 | 71 | 74 |
| Unemployed..... | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Not in labor force..... | 15 | 19 | 24 | 21 |
| Men | | | | |
| LF participation rate..... | 96 | 94 | 85 | 88 |
| Total..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Employed..... | 94 | 86 | 80 | 82 |
| Unemployed..... | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| Not in labor force..... | 4 | 6 | 15 | 12 |
| Women | | | | |
| LF participation rate..... | 70 | 66 | 66 | 70 |
| Total..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Employed..... | 64 | 61 | 62 | 66 |
| Unemployed..... | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Not in labor force..... | 30 | 34 | 34 | 30 |
| Women as percent of total employed .. | 35 | 36 | 45 | 46 |
| Usual Hours of Work Per Week | | | | |
| Total workforce..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Less than 35..... | 11 | 15 | 26 | 27 |
| 1 to 14..... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| 15 to 29..... | 6 | 7 | 12 | 12 |
| 30 to 34..... | 4 | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| 35 to 40..... | 66 | 61 | 46 | 44 |
| 35 to 39..... | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 40..... | 61 | 54 | 39 | 37 |
| More than 40..... | 23 | 24 | 28 | 29 |
| 41 to 48..... | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 49 to 59..... | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 60 or more..... | 6 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| Men | | | | |
| Total..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Less than 35..... | 14 | 22 | 19 | 18 |
| 35 to 40..... | 60 | 53 | 44 | 44 |
| More than 40..... | 26 | 25 | 37 | 38 |
| Women | | | | |
| Total..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Less than 35..... | 48 | 55 | 36 | 33 |
| 35 to 40..... | 43 | 37 | 46 | 47 |
| More than 40..... | 9 | 8 | 18 | 20 |
| Class of work..... | | | | |
| Total..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Private wage and salary..... | 95 | 88 | 76 | 75 |
| Government wage and salary..... | 0 | 4 | 15 | 16 |
| Self-employment or unpaid family .. | 4 | 8 | 9 | 9 |

^a Base is persons ages 16 and above.^c Base is persons ages 16 to 64.^b Base is persons ages 21 and above.^d Base is persons ages 20 to 64.

Note: Some percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: Legalized workforce (Legalized Population Survey [LPS1] restricted sample and Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. data (Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished annual averages from the Current Population Survey, 1987 and 1992).

outnumbered women in this population and nearly all men worked, 65 percent of those who held jobs (the "legalized workforce") were men. During the same year, just 54 percent of U.S. workers with jobs were men.

The effects of legalization are entangled with business and life-cycle effects. The two IRCA legalization programs were launched during a period of rapid economic growth. Nearly 3 million undocumented aliens, most of them young adults and teenagers, received work authorization between May 1987 and December 1988. Soon thereafter the economy stalled, dampening employment prospects for all Americans—including those newly legalized. Since that time, economic restructuring has altered job opportunities while the transition to midlife has altered this cohort's incentives to work.

It is important to recognize that when LPS2 was in the field, the economy was recovering from a recession. This recession had been particularly difficult for low-wage earners. The gains this cohort had achieved were undoubtedly constrained by prevailing economic conditions. There is no way of knowing what advantages legalization would have conferred in the context of a more expansive economy.

Labor force participation. Despite the intervening recession, the number of persons in the age-adjusted U.S. civilian labor force remained virtually constant between 1987 and 1992. Yet during the same period the number of economically active legalized adults declined by 4 percent.¹⁹ This change narrowed the gap between the total participation rates for the two groups as is evident in table 4.1. The overall U.S. rate edged up from 76 to 79 percent, while that of legalized aliens dropped from 85 to 81 percent, ending the period only slightly above the national rate.

The exceptionally high participation rates that pre-1982 applicants had registered as illegal aliens dropped off noticeably during the recessionary period following legalization. Appendix table 4A shows that only a few small segments of the legalized labor force continued to grow—notably its youngest, most English-proficient, and best-educated components. Between application and 1992, the participation rates of legalized men fell from 96 to 94 percent and those of women from 70 to 66 percent.

Table 4B shows that the groups most affected by this decline were persons who had not gone beyond elementary school and/or spoke no English. The share of Mexican and Central American men who were neither working nor looking for work doubled. Among older, minimally educated, and non-English-proficient

¹⁹ Because of the aging of the legalization cohort, and its concentration in prime working ages, U.S. data have been age-adjusted for comparability. In 1987, there were 116.7 million persons between the ages of 16 and 64 in the U.S. civilian labor force. In 1992, there were 116.7 million in the age range 20 to 64. During this period, the number of section 245A legalized workers dropped from 1,095,000 to 1,052,000.

men, economic inactivity more than trebled. The proportion of elementary-educated women outside the labor force rose from 33 to 41 percent. Among women who spoke no English, the share inactive rose even more dramatically, from 33 to 47 percent.

Despite this general downward shift in participation, it is important to recognize that in 1992 prime-aged legalized men were still exceptionally active. Their participation rate of 94 percent exceeded that of both black and white men, whose comparable rates were 81 and 89 percent, respectively.

Employment and unemployment. Table 4.1 shows that in the thriving economy of the late 1980s, the unemployment rate of male legalization applicants was less than half that of U.S. men in general, i.e., 2 versus 5 percent. During the next 5 years, their unemployment rate climbed past the overall male rate to reverse this differential. By 1992, the comparable figures were 8 and 6 percent, respectively, for legalized and total men. Unemployment rates of legalized women had hardly changed.

Of the legalized aliens who left employment during the survey interval, by 1992 men were more likely to be looking for work, while women were more likely to have withdrawn from the labor market. Appendix table 4B shows that very few subgroups increased their footing in the workforce, the primary exceptions being youth of both sexes and women who were English proficient or lived in Texas.

Work schedules. With their workforce heavily dominated by wage earners and men, the majority of legalizing workers maintain 40-hour-per-week schedules. Table 4.1 shows that in the years following legalization, the share working at this threshold fell from 61 to 54 percent. More moved into part-time than into extended work schedules. Nonetheless, the share working 40 or more hours per week was still substantially higher for legalized than for total U.S. workers, i.e., 78 versus 66 percent.

Appendix table 4C identifies some of the correlates of hours worked. As might be expected, men tended to work more hours per week than women. Lengthy schedules were particularly common among LPRs from Other Countries, those living in New York, those who were proficient in English, the moderately well educated, and those in their 30s. Extended work schedules appeared to translate into higher family income.

Job Characteristics

The list of industries and occupations through which the pre-1982 cohort first entered the U.S. labor market is relatively brief. Most entered by way of agriculture, construction, the apparel industry, restaurants, or private household jobs. These have long been recognized as common entry points for undocumented workers (ILAB, 1989). However, little is known about what happens to undocumented workers over time. Do they remain in the same occupations

and industries or do they filter into other sectors? If they remain in entry positions, is it their illegal status, per se, or simply lack of human capital that keeps them in these low-wage jobs?

Industry. Nearly 5 years after receiving work authorization, the dispersion of legalized aliens across industries remained quite different from that of other U.S. workers. They were noticeably underrepresented in several high-wage industries, including mining; transportation, communications and public utilities (TCPU); finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE); and public administration. So few held such jobs that these industries must be shown collectively in the final column of Appendix table 4D. In 1992, 19 percent of U.S. workers, but just 8 percent of the legalized, held any type of job in these high-wage industries. The legalization cohort was also significantly underrepresented in most services, the biggest exceptions being business and private household services.

Conversely, legalized aliens were six times as likely as other Americans to hold private household service jobs, twice as likely to work in restaurants, and nearly twice as likely to work in agriculture or nondurable manufacturing. Thus, despite work authorization, their employment profile still reflected the types of positions held prior to legalization.

Table 4D shows that their industrial placement differed noticeably from State to State. In Texas, construction jobs figured prominently, and in California, manufacturing. Legalized New Yorkers were more likely than others to work in wholesale or retail trade.

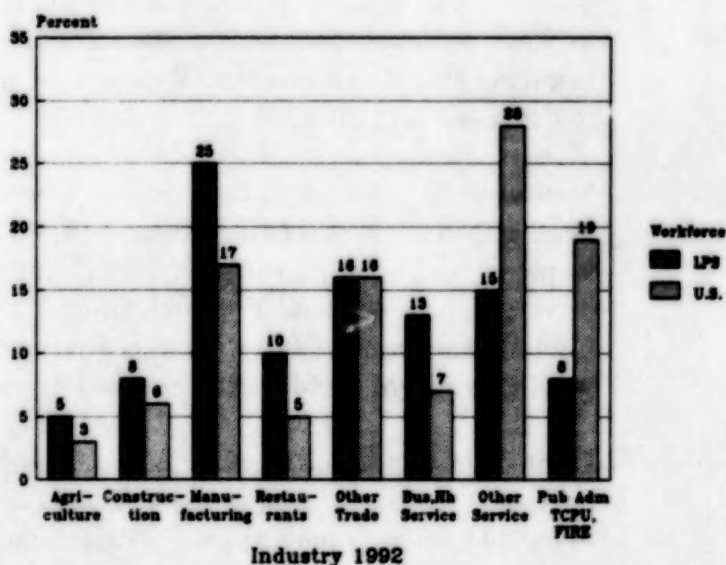
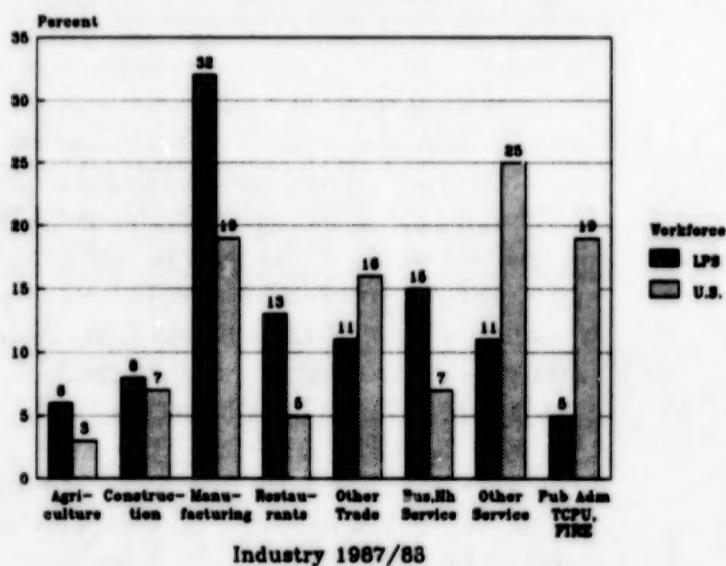
Men were far more likely than women to work in construction, agriculture, durable goods manufacturing, restaurants, or business services. Conversely, women found jobs primarily in service industries (particularly household services), and in nondurable manufacturing. The industrial profile of LPRs from Central America and Other Countries was more like that of U.S. workers than was the profile of the Mexican born.

During the post-legalization period, a disproportionate share of the earliest arrivals, Mexicans, and those unable to speak English remained in agriculture or manufacturing. Younger LPRs, or those who knew some English, were more likely to find jobs in the construction or restaurant industries. Older LPRs, Central Americans, women, and especially those arriving since 1975, were particularly likely to work in private households.

Greater educational attainment and fluency in English appeared necessary to obtain jobs in high-wage industries such as trade (other than restaurants), services (other than private household), public administration; transportation, communications and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and mining.

Figure 4.1 shows that the cohort's industrial profile resembled that of U.S. workers more closely in 1992 than in 1987. At the beginning of this interval,

**Figure 4.1 Industrial Distribution:
Legalized and U.S. Workers, 1987/88 and 1992**



despite the fact that U.S. workers had been leaving manufacturing for some time, legalization applicants were still heavily positioned in such jobs. The continued contraction of manufacturing employment spurred legalized workers into new industries, contributing to this apparent convergence.

Table 4.2 focuses on a few of the most pertinent industries. From the Census Bureau's list of 235 3-digit industry codes, it isolates the 15 industries where

Table 4.2. Representation of Legalized and U.S. Workers in the Fifteen Most Frequently-Cited Industries: Prior to U.S. Entry, at Arrival, in 1987/88, and in 1992

| Most Frequently Reported Industries | Distribution of LPS2 Workers (percent) | | | | U.S. Workers (percent) | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| | Last Job Outside of U.S. | First Job in U.S. | At Application ^a | 1992 | 1987 | 1992 |
| Eating, drinking establishments . . | 4 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Private household services | 5 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Agriculture, crop and livestock . . | 24 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Apparel production | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Construction | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Landscaping, horticulture | — | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Hotel and motel | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Furniture | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous plastics | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Building services | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital and nursing home | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Automobile repair | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Grocery, retail | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Real estate | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Laundry | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Percent in | | | | | | |
| Top five industries | 44 | 50 | 37 | 30 | 16 | 14 |
| Top 15 industries | 53 | 68 | 62 | 50 | 29 | 29 |

— Less than 0.5 percent.

^a In most cases, 1987 or 1988.

Notes: For purposes of this table, crop agriculture and livestock agriculture were combined, as were hospitals and nursing care facilities. Some figures may not add to subtotal due to rounding.

Sources: Legalized workforce (Legalized Population Survey [LPS1] restricted sample and Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. data (Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1988 and January 1993. Annual averages).

cohort members have most frequently been employed in the United States. This table tracks the share of total employment associated with these low-wage industries from the period prior to U.S. entry through 1992.

Just 57 percent of the cohort held jobs prior to U.S. entry. Of those who did, this table shows that 24 percent worked in agriculture and 8 percent in construction. At U.S. entry, some found jobs in the corresponding U.S. industries. Restaurants, private households, and apparel manufacturers also hired a substantial share, the most popular entry points being restaurant and domestic service jobs. Fully two-thirds of the pre-1982 cohort who would eventually legalize found their first U.S. job in one of these 15 industries.

Even before obtaining work authorization, the cohort's employment in private household service jobs had declined. Restaurant employment, which remained virtually unchanged until the late 1980s, dropped substantially following legalization. No similar withdrawal from the restaurant industry was registered by other U.S. workers during this period.

The top five industries, alone, accounted for 50 percent of all initial entries into the U.S. labor market. About 37 percent of the workforce were still in these industries when they applied for legalization, a figure that dropped to 30 percent by 1992.

At the latter date, half were still attached to the top 15 industries. Legalized workers have become increasingly dispersed within this list, yet movement into the other 218 industries, which account for 71 percent of all U.S. employment, has been slow. Five years after receiving work authorization, cohort members were still nearly twice as likely as other workers to hold jobs in this short list of low-wage industries.

Occupation. Industrial data capture only one dimension of worker segregation. Within sectors where natives and legalized aliens are similarly represented, e.g., construction, the two groups may fill quite different occupational niches. Appendix table 4E contrasts the overall occupational distributions of the two groups in 1992. It shows legalized workers to be underrepresented in professional, technical, managerial, sales, and administrative support positions, but overrepresented in services, farming, crafts, operative, and laborer occupations.

Gender differentiation by occupation is strong, except in professional, operative and laborer jobs, which men and women are equally likely to hold. In 1992, men were more heavily clustered in the craft and food service categories, while women were much more likely to hold private household, other (nonfood) service, or administrative support jobs.

The occupational profile of Mexican-origin LPRs contrasted sharply with that of the U.S. workforce. The occupational mix of LPRs from Other Countries more closely resembled that of U.S. workers. In the predominantly Hispanic groups, Mexicans favored craft and operative jobs, while Central Americans were dispersed more broadly into white collar, private household, and other service occupations.

Table 4.3 focuses on the 15 most frequently cited 3-digit occupations. There were 501 potential occupations from which to choose. Workers were more broadly dispersed across occupations than across industries. Yet here, too, legalized workers remain extraordinarily clustered.

Of those who worked prior to U.S. entry, 21 percent did so in farming occupations. Private household childcare and laborer jobs also each accounted for about 4 percent of jobs abroad. Upon arrival in the United States, however,

Table 4.3. Representation of Legalized and U.S. Workers in the Fifteen Most Frequently-Cited Occupations: Prior to U.S. Entry, at Arrival, in 1987/88, and in 1992

| Most Frequently Reported Occupations | Distribution of LPS2 Workers (percent) | | | | U.S. Workers (percent) | |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| | Last Job Outside of U.S. | First Job in U.S. | At ^a Applic. | 1992 | 1987 | 1992 |
| Farm worker | 21 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Private household cleaner, servant . . | 1 | 9 | 6 | 4 | — | — |
| Food preparation, miscellaneous . . . | 1 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Janitor, cleaner | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Cook | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Private household childcare | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Textile sewing machine operator . . . | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Laborer | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Groundskeeper, gardener | — | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Hand packer | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | — | — |
| Assembler | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Maid, houseman | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Waiter's assistant | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Cashier | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Machine operator, not elsewhere classified | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | — |
| Percent in | | | | | | |
| Top five occupations | 26 | 34 | 23 | 16 | 5 | 6 |
| Top 15 occupations | 40 | 61 | 46 | 43 | 13 | 13 |

— Less than 0.5 percent.

^a In most cases, 1987 or 1988.

Note: Some figures may not add to subtotal due to rounding.

Sources: Legalized workforce (Legalized Population Survey [LPS1] restricted sample and Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. data (Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1988 and January 1993. Annual averages).

34 percent entered the U.S. labor market as farm workers, private household cleaners and servants, food preparation workers, janitors, or cooks—19 percent in various private household occupations alone. The top 15 detailed occupations in this list accounted for more than 60 percent of all initial jobs.

Four of the entry-point occupations—farm work, food preparation, and household cleaning and childcare—functioned as stepping-stones to other activities. Collectively they accounted for 31 percent of first jobs, 14 percent of jobs at application and only 7 percent by 1992. As their importance diminished, other occupations assumed greater prominence. The categories of janitors, cooks, sewing machine operators, groundskeepers, hand packers, and miscellaneous machine operators collectively accounted for 19 percent of first jobs, 22 percent of those at application, and 25 percent in 1992.

Cobb-Clark and Kossoudji have examined the occupational paths followed by legalization applicants since arrival in the United States. Their initial study

(1992) concerned the occupational mobility of Hispanic men prior to legalization. During their years of illegal residence, this group experienced considerable occupational turnover but little purposeful, upward mobility. Cobb-Clark and Kossoudji use the term "occupational churning" to describe this pre-legalization experience. The illegal aliens who achieved the most upward mobility during this period were those regaining occupational rank sacrificed between the home country and their first U.S. job.

Cobb-Clark and Kossoudji (forthcoming) subsequently extended this analysis to examine how work authorization influenced the correlates of upward occupational mobility. They looked at the separate job paths followed by men and women from four geographic regions.

For each group, the 15 most frequently cited 3-digit occupations were identified. Changing representation in these occupations was employed as an index of occupational concentration. Looking first at the top 15 male occupations, they found that 67 percent of all those employed at entry held such jobs, as compared with 48 percent during their last week of illegal residence, and 42 percent 5 years later, in 1992.²⁰ The occupational concentration of females was even more striking.²¹ The 15 occupations at the top of their list accounted for 81 percent of all first jobs, 72 percent of the jobs held by female legalization applicants, and 65 percent of those held by women in 1992.²² That is, 5 years after gaining work authorization, legalized women were nearly as concentrated occupationally as men had been at arrival, a decade or more before.

In looking at patterns for men, Cobb-Clark and Kossoudji found that all groups used food counter jobs as a primary entry point. However, homogeneous groups such as Mexican men had the fewest alternate job options. Farming occupations served as the entry point for 17 percent of Mexican men, just 2 percent of those from Central America and virtually none of the men from the

²⁰ For men, the 15 top-ranking occupations were, in descending order: farm work, food counter occupations, groundskeeping and gardening, janitorial and cleaning occupations, construction labor, cooking (except short-order), compressing and compacting machine operators, twisting machine operators, laborer (except construction), supervisor (handlers, not elsewhere classified), assembler, hand packer, auto mechanic, stevedore, and sales worker.

²¹ These data suggest that two out of five female beneficiaries of the pre-1982 program had gained entry into the U.S. labor market through jobs as launderers, private household childcare workers, or textile machine operators. Only about one-quarter of all male IRCA beneficiaries had done so through the key male occupations of farm and food counter work.

²² For women, the 15 top-ranking occupations in descending order were: household cleaning, private household childcare, twisting machine operator, hand packer, farm worker, household maid, food counter occupations, janitorial and cleaning occupations, sales counter clerk, compressing and compacting machine operator, assembler, waitperson, cook (except short-order), production inspector, and nursing aid and/or orderly.

Eastern Hemisphere.²³ Central American men tended to gain their footing as janitors, while those from countries outside the Western Hemisphere often did so as cooks.

Initial occupational choices for women were more limited than those of men. Regardless of where they came from, a disproportionate share began their unauthorized worklives in the United States doing cleaning and childcare in private households, or operating twisting machines. Women from Central America appeared to have the fewest, and those from countries outside the Western Hemisphere the most viable occupational options.²⁴

Group mobility paths appeared to be strongly influenced by the human capital members brought with them into the workplace. One path, often followed by minimally skilled Mexican men, began in agriculture or food counter jobs. By the late 1980s, most of these men had abandoned agriculture, and many had advanced from food counter to cooks' occupations. Following legalization, Mexican men moved progressively into janitorial and/or construction laborers' jobs. Central American men were more likely to begin their U.S. worklives as janitors or food counter workers. By application they had often shifted from food counter to more skilled occupations such as painting, carpentry, and auto mechanics. Their upward mobility path continued following legalization, as an increasing number found jobs in truck driving, auto body repair, and management.

Work authorization had a less pronounced effect on women. A limited share of the Mexican women who first established themselves in private household and textile operative jobs had moved into sales or short-order cooking by 1992. Modest improvements were also registered by women from other Western Hemisphere nations, particularly as hairdressers, janitors, and cleaners. Those from countries outside the Western Hemisphere were making modest inroads into white-collar occupations such as insurance adjusters, miscellaneous managers or administrators, and bookkeepers.²⁵

²³ In their analysis, the term Western Hemisphere is used to refer to the Americas, the Caribbean and other surrounding islands. The Eastern Hemisphere is taken to include Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Oceania and other surrounding islands.

²⁴ The top two ranking occupations for Central American women were laundry and childcare. These collectively accounted for 51 percent of all jobs held at entry and 28 percent in 1992. Among women from countries outside the Western Hemisphere, jobs as launderers, ironers, and sales counter clerks ranked highest, together accounting for 17 percent of all jobs at entry and 12 percent in 1992.

²⁵ Borjas and Tienda (1993), in examining the LAPS files, concluded that "Asians stand apart from undocumented migrants from other origins and as a group—they do not fit the 'typical' image of this population as poorly educated labor flow working in low-status jobs. Over half of all undocumented Asian men and women held white collar jobs when they adjusted their lawful status."

Cobb-Clark and Kossoudji postulated a strong link between occupational mobility prior to and that following legalization. They compared the long-term occupational experiences of workers who were, and those who were not, upwardly mobile following legalization. The two groups entered the U.S. labor market in much the same occupations. However, by the time they applied for legalization, their paths had already diverged. During this illegal period, the strongest predictors of occupational advancement were U.S. labor market experience and English proficiency. The independent effects of U.S. schooling, vocational training, and even educational attainment were considerably smaller.

The authors then focused on the post-legalization labor market experiences of Mexican men. Their multivariate analysis showed that this group's occupational mobility following legalization was more closely linked to attainment of legal status than to specific human capital characteristics. Cobb-Clark and Kossoudji speculate that work authorization acted as a "union card" gaining Mexican men access to new parts of the labor market.

Class of work. Nearly all of the legalization cohort members began their U.S. worklives as wage-earners. Although only 3 out of 4 U.S. workers held such jobs in 1987, table 4.1 shows that during their last week as an illegal alien, 19 out of 20 of those working were in private sector wage or salary jobs. By comparison, these applicants had been virtually excluded from public sector employment, the source of 15 percent of all jobs nationwide. Moreover, their inability to command high wages slowed accumulation of resources necessary for self-employment. Only 4 percent of these soon-to-be legalized aliens had their own businesses, as compared with 9 percent of the overall workforce.²⁶

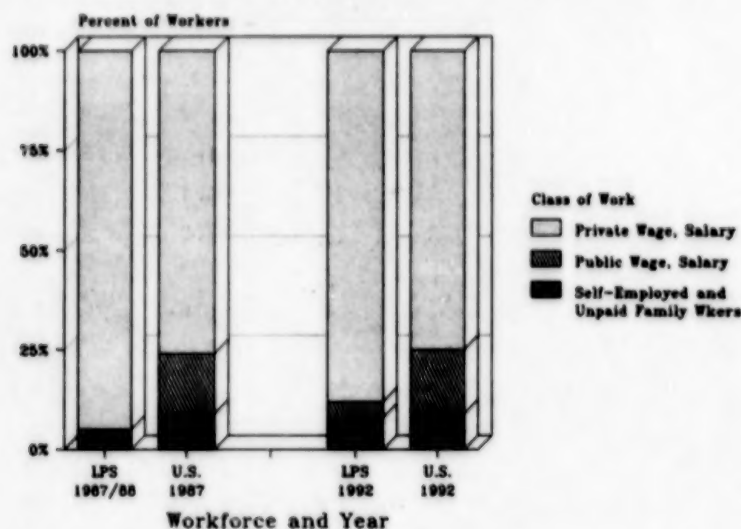
Class of work is one dimension in which legalization appears to have opened doors. Figure 4.2 shows that unlike U.S. workers, whose profile was virtually constant from 1987 to 1992, 8 percent of the legalized workforce shifted out of private wage and salary jobs during this period. Although some public sector jobs still remain out of their reach as noncitizens, half of those who moved from wage jobs found jobs in the public sector. The other half became self-employed, bringing the aggregate share in this category nearly in line with that of the U.S. workforce.²⁷

Appendix table 4F identifies certain attributes that may have increased the likelihood of their making these transitions. The groups that gained the firmest foothold in the public sector and created the most new jobs for themselves were

²⁶ Because there are a negligible number of unpaid family workers in each case, they have been omitted from the base of these distributions.

²⁷ Although the LPS2 sample provides empirical data on the scale and nature of self-employment, these data have not been analyzed. Given the state of the economy, much of it may have been relatively marginal. See Sirola (1992) for a case study of Mexican and Central American street vendors in Los Angeles.

**Figure 4.2 Change in Class of Work:
Legalized and U.S. Workers, 1987/88 to 1992**



the English-proficient, high school graduates, those who were longtime residents of the United States, and/or were originally from countries outside of Mexico and Central America. Inability to speak English was an obvious handicap in this regard. Fully 94 percent of those unable to speak English remained in wage and salary jobs.

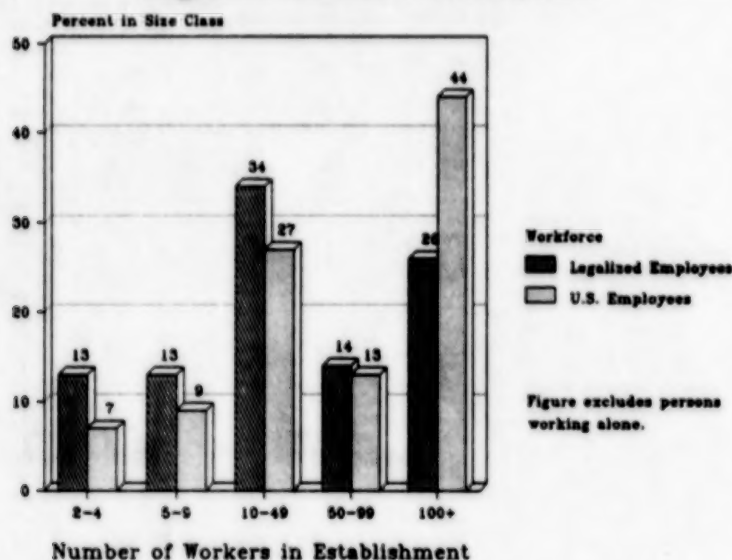
Size of establishment. Most legalized aliens work in relatively small business enterprises. As recently as 1992, solitary jobs of the type held prior to legalization, e.g., private household cleaning, gardening, and childcare, remained important sources of employment. About 10 percent of legalized workers said they had no co-workers at their place of employment. Although there is reason to believe that this is a disproportionately large share,²⁸ there are no reliable counts of the number of U.S. workers who are similarly situated.

Most national data on the size of the workplace disregard solo workers, focusing instead on those in an establishment setting. Figure 4.3 follows this convention, comparing the distribution of legalized and other U.S. workers across businesses of varying size.²⁹ Setting aside the role of solo workers, it remains clear that legalized workers are unusually likely to work in smaller enterprises. About 26 percent of legalized workers, as compared with just 16 percent of U.S. workers, are in establishments with less than 10 employees. By contrast, 26 percent of legalized workers, as compared with 44 percent of U.S. workers, are in establishments employing 100 or more.

²⁸ Table 4E shows that about 5 percent of legalized workers, as compared with only about 1 percent of all U.S. workers, report holding private household jobs.

²⁹ U.S. data are drawn from Wiatrowski (1994).

**Figure 4.3 Size of Establishment:
Legalized and U.S. Workers, 1992**



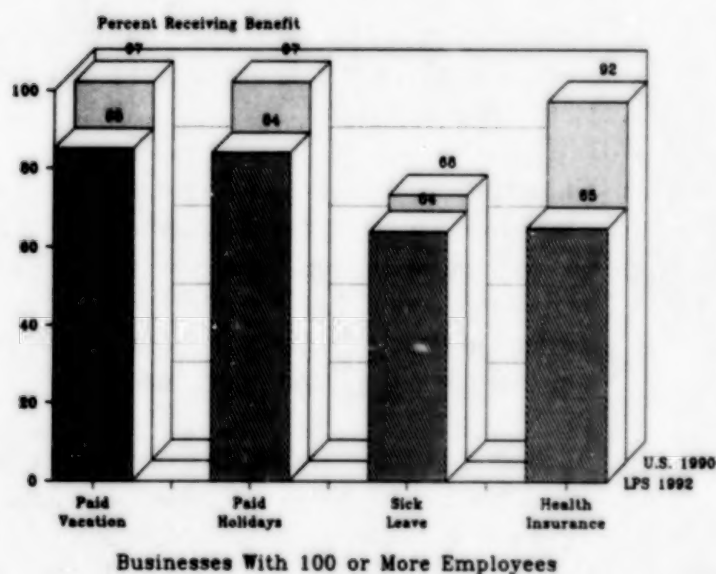
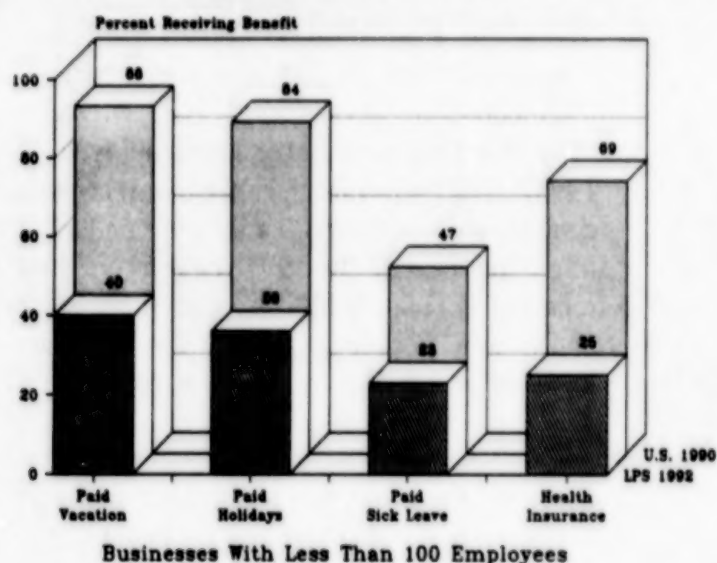
This differential distribution strongly affects conditions of employment. Larger firms tend to comply better with wage, hour, and safety regulations. The incidence of labor violations grows as establishment size drops. Small businesses, operating on tight budgets, often take greater risks to hold down costs. It is particularly difficult to enforce labor standards or tax regulations in private households. Hence, the cohort's continuing concentration in small firms and private household jobs may give members fewer worker protections and benefits than are enjoyed by the average U.S. worker.

Employment benefits. Legalized workers do, however, enjoy certain benefits shared by other workers. Table 4G illustrates that of those working for a wage or salary in 1992, 70 percent received paid vacations, 65 percent paid holidays, and 45 percent paid sick leave. About half (49 percent) had personal health insurance either completely or partially paid for by their employers.

Figure 4.4 confirms that receipt of these benefits was strongly associated with establishment size. The one-quarter of all legalized workers who held jobs in establishments with 100 or more employees were nearly as likely as comparably situated U.S. workers to receive these benefits. Most received paid vacations and holidays and had access to sick leave and health insurance. However, the three-quarters of legalized workers employed in smaller establishments fared relatively poorly. The likelihood of their receiving any of these benefits was less than half that of comparably placed U.S. workers.

Hence, irrespective of wage considerations, employment in small businesses resulted in greater financial vulnerability. On balance, legalized workers were

**Figure 4.4 Employee Benefits by Size of Establishment:
Legalized and U.S. Workers**



less likely than average to be compensated for holidays, vacations, or periods of illness.

Health insurance is arguably the most important employment benefit. Very few undocumented workers are likely to receive this benefit when they first arrive in this country. However, as young adults in good health they may get by for a time without requiring much medical care. This appeared to be the case for many cohort members at the time of the 1989 survey. However, as their families

have grown and they themselves have moved into midlife, their need for insurance has increased.

Nationally, most full-time workers have health insurance through their jobs. Again, availability of such coverage increases with establishment size.³⁰ About 69 percent of full-time workers in small businesses (1990), and about 92 percent of those in firms with 100 or more employees (1989) have such coverage (EBRI, 1995). Although most legalized workers maintain full-time schedules, their concentration in blue collar jobs in smaller establishments limits access to this important benefit. In 1992, only about half of all legalized wage-earners reported receiving health insurance through work, a figure that had not changed appreciably since legalization.³¹ The implications of this level of coverage for legalization families are discussed further in Chapter 6.

Another benefit whose implications will become increasingly important is pensions. Relatively few legalized aliens appeared to have had private pension coverage in 1992. Data on this benefit, shown in Appendix table 4G, are obtained indirectly through questions about payroll deductions; they are therefore incomplete. Nonetheless, these data suggest that the retirement strategies of most legalized workers revolved around the Social Security program, into which 90 percent of all wage-earners paid through payroll deduction. Only 26 percent of legalized workers, as compared with 42 percent of comparable U.S. workers (EBRI, 1992), indicated that they were participating in other pension plans through work.

Unionization. According to conventional wisdom, undocumented workers, who fear deportation, avoid unionization. Nationally representative statistics on this issue are lacking, but a recent case study of workers in California argues against this notion. Delgado (1993) finds unionization rates of undocumented workers to be influenced by the same factors that affect other groups, a view supported by legalization survey data.

According to union organizers recently interviewed by Baker (forthcoming), union membership has not increased substantially in the wake of legalization. Yet, by 1992, membership rates were about the same for legalized as for other U.S. wage and salary workers, i.e., 15 and 16 percent, respectively.³² The pre-1982 cohort's employment in heavily unionized occupations, e.g., machine

³⁰ The Employee Benefit Research Institute (1995) has found that the likelihood of having health insurance is three times as great in firms with 1,000 or more employees as in firms with less than 10.

³¹ In 1989, 46 percent of legalizing respondents reported having obtained health insurance "through a place of work." In 1992, about 37 percent had health insurance through their own jobs and another 10 percent through the jobs of family members.

³² Data for the U.S. workforce are drawn from BLS (1993b).

operatives and laborers, and in unionized industries, e.g., manufacturing and construction, appears to have encouraged their union participation.

Table 4G shows considerable regional variability in this regard. About 30 percent of the wage and salary workers in New York, but just 2 percent of those in Texas, said they were union members. Union membership was higher for men than for women and higher for LPRs from Other Countries than for those from Mexico and Central America. Union membership appeared to increase with educational attainment and age, and to be positively associated with both family income and the receipt of various employment benefits.

Hourly wages and annual earnings. The LPS1 survey collected information on applicants' wage rates during their first year in the United States and again during their final week of illegal residence. Appendix table 4H shows that, in constant 1992 dollars, their mean hourly wages were no higher in 1987/88 than they had been soon after arrival, i.e., \$7.57 versus \$7.59. By contrast, over the 4 to 5 years following legalization, mean hourly earnings rose to \$8.71, an increase of 15 percent.³³

This gain notwithstanding, legalized workers still earned substantially less than other U.S. workers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes hourly wage data for all U.S. production and nonsupervisory workers in private, nonfarm establishments (BLS, 1993a). For this group as a whole, BLS estimates that in 1992 the average hourly wage was \$10.33. For similarly situated legalized workers, the figure was \$8.78.

Tienda and Singer (1995) looked at cross-sectional wage gains prior to legalization. They compared gains registered by legalized men with those of all foreign-born men. Controlling for country of origin, age, education, and marital status, they found that men in the pre-1982 cohort received a greater wage benefit from U.S. experience than did the total foreign born (3.2 versus 1.4 percent, annually).

Within this cohort, however, the effects of work experience differed from one origin group to the next. During the period prior to legalization, non-Mexicans achieved large nominal wage gains with U.S. experience. Mexican men did not.

In real terms, wage changes for all origin groups were negative prior to legalization. However, Mexican men who moved out of agriculture during this period experienced 15 percent less wage loss than did those remaining in agricultural jobs. The wage change of applicants from countries other than

³³ The median hourly wage for all workers, computed as a ratio of weekly wages to hours worked, was \$7.50. Men earned somewhat more than women (\$8.43 versus \$6.29, respectively).

Mexico was not as heavily influenced by such withdrawals because fewer had begun their U.S. worklives in agricultural positions.

Subsequently, Singer (forthcoming) examined LPS2 data to assess the impact of legalization on wage growth. She found that, in constant 1992 dollars, the wages of Mexican men were the lowest, and those of male LPRs from non-Latin American countries the highest, both at application and 5 years thereafter. Controlling for human capital characteristics, Singer found that the wages of legalized men increased at about the same pace before and after legalization. Wage growth was most influenced by education, English proficiency, sector of employment, and recency of arrival in the United States.

Table 4H shows that across the period of observation, nearly all subpopulations experienced some real wage growth. However, real losses were sustained by those in the United States longest and those completely unable to speak English. Respondents in families whose 1991 total incomes fell below \$12,000 were trapped on the wrong side of the widening wage gap. They had experienced more than a 10 percent drop in average real hourly earnings since they arrived in this country over a decade earlier. By contrast, respondents in families with incomes of \$30,000 or more had themselves experienced average hourly wage growth of about 40 percent.

Median annual earnings of legalized workers in 1991, also shown in table 4H, stood at about \$12,670, compared with \$17,146 for the U.S. workforce as a whole. Median earnings of legalized families were little more than half the figure for U.S. families in general, i.e., \$20,147 as compared with \$35,939.³⁴

On an annual basis, legalized New Yorkers had an average of 34 percent more in individual earnings than legalized Texans; LPRs from Other Countries typically earned 48 percent more than those from Mexico; and men earned about 74 percent more than women. Large earnings differentials were also associated with language skills and education. The high school educated earned 54 percent more than those who had not gone beyond elementary school, while the English proficient had a remarkable 76 percent earnings advantage over those who spoke no English.

Effect of investment in human capital on wages. The most recent study by Kossoudji and Cobb-Clark (forthcoming) lends context to the issue of wage gains. In this study the authors looked at determinants of pre-1982 male wages, before and after legalization. At issue was the question of whether, and how, the determinants of male wages changed over the period since this cohort first arrived in the United States.

³⁴ U.S. data are unpublished statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Kossoudji and Cobb-Clark found that the structure of wage determination changed significantly between initial U.S. entry and application. During their initial year in the United States, the pre-1982 cohort received wage rates seemingly unrelated to traditional human capital, demographic, and employment variables. They appeared to have found their first U.S. job based on whom, rather than what, they knew. Although initial job placement was somewhat random, over time the wage paths of skilled and unskilled workers diverged. Those with educational credentials and especially English skills appeared to distinguish themselves from others not comparably equipped.³⁵

The group with the most human capital prior to legalization was nonimmigrant overstayers, i.e., aliens who become illegal residents after first being lawfully admitted on nonimmigrant (temporary) visas. Many of these were Asian or European students who violated the terms of their admission. Their contacts, English language skills, and "papers" probably increased the efficiency of their early job searches. Thus, nonimmigrant overstayers had a clear wage advantage over other applicants during the pre-legalization period. Men from Mexico, Central American, and other Western Hemisphere countries typically entered without inspection, often bringing less human capital and little or no English facility. Their investments in such skills were also initially limited.

For many, legalization appears to have been a turning point. Suddenly, there was a surge of investment in language skills, education, and training. Kossoudji and Cobb-Clark find that about 43 percent of Mexican men, 53 percent of those from Central America, 48 percent of those from other Western Hemisphere countries, and 44 percent of those from countries outside the Western Hemisphere undertook some type of skill enhancement training.³⁶ This represented more than a doubling of the previous rate of human capital accumulation for most origin groups.

Of course, it would be difficult to attain this education or training without some facility in English. Thus, it is not surprising that the only variable in the Kossoudji and Cobb-Clark model consistently linked to higher wages, for all origin groups, was English ability.

Through investment in human capital, certain groups have improved their wages relative to those of others in the post-legalization period. Nearly all of the wage gains registered by Mexican and Central American men following legalization have occurred in the context of such investments. LPRs from countries outside the Western Hemisphere possessed more education, training, and English facility

³⁵ Recalling Cobb-Clark and Kossoudji (1992), those who had suffered the greatest occupational setbacks at entry regained some of their former status. Others simply "churned."

³⁶ The lower acquisition rates of men from the Eastern Hemisphere are consistent with their already higher levels of educational attainment.

at application and have not continued to invest as heavily in these areas. As a result, although their wages remain high, the magnitude of their wage advantage over other groups of legalized men has diminished.

These preliminary findings help explain why such a large share of the IRCA-legalized population were caught in a pattern of "occupational churning" prior to legalization. The need to avoid detection may have prevented illegal aliens who were capable of seeking training from doing so. Without adequate credentials, they could not rise out of entry level "immigrant" jobs. Thus, one of IRCA's most important legacies may have been the freedom to pursue these credentials.

"Off the books" employment. One purpose of the IRCA legalization program was to reduce the number of illegal aliens in the underground economy. Advocates reasoned that by granting these aliens work authorization, the government could more effectively protect wages and working conditions and better integrate these workers into the tax system. The implicit assumption was that many, if not most, worked "off the books."

Neither undocumented migration nor underground employment lends itself to statistical analysis. Hence, the validity of this initial assumption has never been rigorously tested. However, various case studies have cast some doubt on its accuracy. For instance, in their study of migrants circulating between 21 Mexican communities and the United States, Donato and Massey (1995) found that most unauthorized aliens pay taxes, suggesting that they hold jobs in the formal economy.

Fully 66 percent of the undocumented workers in their sample paid taxes through payroll deduction.³⁷ An even larger share of legalized aliens in their sample (87 percent of SAWs and 97 percent of pre-1982 workers) reported such tax-related deductions. While this differential is consistent with the notion that legalization may have increased tax receipts, it also suggests that the magnitude of this increase may have been relatively small.

The LPS2 study includes two indicators of possible underground employment: absence of payroll withholdings for various taxes and the practice of being paid in cash. Neither was addressed in the first survey. Hence, there are no baseline data against which to compare the estimates for wage earners in Appendix table 4I. Nor are there comparable estimates for the U.S. workforce as a whole, against which to judge these figures.

In 1992, 90 percent of legalized wage workers said their employers withheld Social Security and other Federal, State, and local taxes from their pay. About

³⁷ This pattern helps explain the flood of requests to straighten out Social Security accounts following legalization.

88 percent of the wage earners were paid entirely by check. Just 7 percent said they received only cash; 5 percent received a combination of the two, while a handful also received room and board.

Table 4.4 identifies some of the situations in which "off the books" employment was most likely to occur. In evaluating these data, it is important to recognize that payroll practices are measures of employer behavior, over which the employee may have little or no control. Similarly employed U.S. natives might well respond to these questions in much the same way as these new LPRs have done.

It is immediately evident from this table that informal employment seldom occurs in large firms. Almost none of those working in businesses with more than 100 employees received payment in cash; nearly all reported that their employers withheld taxes from their pay. Conversely, 42 percent of those working alone received payment entirely in cash and another 24 percent at least partially in cash. Only one-third of these solo workers reported that their employers withheld taxes from their pay.

A disproportionate share of the solitary workers held jobs in private households. The recent spate of charges against public figures is a reminder that many private householders participate in the underground economy. Unless the employer notifies government programs that they have employed someone to clean, cook, garden, or take care of their children in the home, both parties' tax obligations usually escape official notice.

The second legalization survey casts a spotlight on this largely unregulated industry. Of the legalized private household service workers surveyed in 1992, 43 percent were paid entirely, and another 17 percent at least partially, in cash. Absence of a paper trail reduced the likelihood that either the legalized aliens or their employers would pay obligatory taxes. Slightly more than one-third of the household service workers (37 percent) paid Social Security taxes through withholding and just one-third used this approach to pay Federal, State, or local taxes.³⁸

More than one-quarter of the workers in farming and sales occupations had no payroll deductions for taxes. By contrast, despite the fact that many restaurant and food service workers received cash tips, their wages were generally paid by check and Social Security and other taxes were generally deducted. As a result, in 1992 legalized food service workers (predominantly men) had less

³⁸ These data are not, however, definitive evidence of tax evasion. Employers could be paying both halves of the Social Security tax directly, while legalized workers could be paying their Federal, State, and local taxes themselves from wages received. Yet, making such arrangements could be particularly difficult for the groups in question, given their limited education and language skills.

Table 4.4. Method of Payment and Absence of Various Payroll Deductions by Industry, Occupation, and Size of Establishment, 1992

| Industry, Occupation, and Firm Size | Percent of Workers Paid | | Percent of Workers Reporting No Payroll Deductions for | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Cash Only | Partially in Cash | Federal, State Income Tax | Social Security | Other Pension | Health Plan |
| Legalized Workers | 9 | 7 | 14 | 15 | 75 | 53 |
| Industry | | | | | | |
| Agriculture..... | 8 | 8 | 28 | 24 | 81 | 69 |
| Construction | 7 | 11 | 19 | 22 | 79 | 56 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | |
| Durable..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 68 | 34 |
| Non-durable..... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 72 | 49 |
| Trade | | | | | | |
| Restaurant..... | 13 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 84 | 68 |
| Other wholesale, retail... | 8 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 75 | 49 |
| Services | | | | | | |
| Business | 9 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 74 | 55 |
| Private household..... | 43 | 17 | 66 | 63 | 95 | 92 |
| Other services..... | 5 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 70 | 45 |
| Other ^a | 9 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 71 | 48 |
| Occupation | | | | | | |
| Professional, technical and managerial | 7 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 68 | 44 |
| Sales..... | 13 | 11 | 28 | 30 | 83 | 61 |
| Administrative support | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 69 | 44 |
| Services | | | | | | |
| Private household..... | 43 | 17 | 66 | 62 | 96 | 93 |
| Food | 12 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 81 | 60 |
| Other..... | 5 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 74 | 49 |
| Farm..... | 11 | 9 | 30 | 29 | 84 | 68 |
| Crafts and repairs..... | 9 | 11 | 16 | 18 | 74 | 55 |
| Machine operator..... | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 70 | 45 |
| Laborer | 3 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 77 | 46 |
| Firm Size (number of employees) | | | | | | |
| 1..... | 42 | 24 | 63 | 64 | 93 | 91 |
| 2-4 | 21 | 15 | 37 | 39 | 90 | 79 |
| 5-9 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 79 | 64 |
| 10-49 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 75 | 49 |
| 50-99 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 73 | 37 |
| 100-499 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 62 | 33 |
| 500 or more | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 57 | 30 |

^a Includes mining; transportation, communication and public utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; and public administration.

Note: Base is all legalized workers in the given industry, occupation, or size class.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

opportunity than those in private household services (predominantly women) to be employed "off the books."

Appendix table 4I shows informal employment situations to be particularly common in New York, involving proportionately more workers from Central America and Other Countries than from Mexico. Members of low-income families, older workers, the poorly educated, and those with no English facility are most often found in these marginal circumstances.

Beneficiaries' Evaluation of the Labor Market Impact of Legalization

LPS2 respondents were asked to evaluate the employment benefits they received from the legalization program. Although their responses are subjective, and must be interpreted with caution, they are perhaps our best measure of "customer satisfaction." Group-specific data are shown in Appendix table 4J.

Those who had looked for jobs since application were asked how legal status had affected their ability to get work. More than three-quarters said it had eased their job search process. Responses ranged from a feeling that legalization had made it much easier (53 percent) or somewhat easier to get work (25 percent) to a sense, in a handful of cases, that it had made it somewhat (2 percent) or even much harder (1 percent) to do so. The infrequency of these latter responses suggests little perceived increase in workplace discrimination. About one-in-five (19 percent) said they thought legal status had had no effect on their ability to find work.

While most agreed that work authorization had eased the job search process, some were more positive than others. It was persons with 7 to 11 years of education and a modest level of English proficiency who seemed most satisfied with the results. This intermediate group may have been ideally suited to benefit from post-legalization education and training. By contrast, the LPRs who spoke no English whatsoever, or had minimal education, may have missed out on training opportunities. They seemed most disappointed in the program's impacts. Conversely, those who had the most skills in hand when they applied for legal status seemed somewhat indifferent to the law's labor market effects.

A second LPS2 question, addressed only to those who had worked since legalization, concerned the effect of legal status on their ability to advance at work. Responses to this question were also positive, but somewhat more guarded. Fully 63 percent of those with work experience felt legal status had made it easier to advance at work. However, just 38 percent gave the program highest marks ("much easier"); another 25 percent felt it had been "somewhat" beneficial. More than one-third (36 percent) said legal status had not affected their ability to advance on the job. Almost none of the respondents (1 percent) felt it had made advancement more difficult. Once again, labor market benefits were felt most strongly by those who had attended secondary school and knew some English.

Summary

Researchers agree that a primary motivation behind illegal migration to the United States is the desire to work and improve economic well-being (Chiswick, 1988; DOL, 1989; DOL, 1991). The architects of immigration reform believed that legal status would foster this group's economic assimilation. The two legalization surveys provide the only nationally representative data with which to evaluate this assumption. Chapter 4 has used these data to compare the labor market experiences of section 245A beneficiaries before and after legalization.

The aliens who sought legalization in 1987 and 1988 were, at that time, strongly attached to the labor force. Participation rates of legalizing men exceeded those of all men, a pattern that remained intact in 1992. The rates of legalized women exceeded those of other women only in 1987/88, dipping below the U.S. rates by 1992. The activity rates of both men and women dropped somewhat following legalization, due in part to the subsequent recession. Even though the economy was recovering by 1992, legalized men faced a substantially elevated risk of unemployment. Many women appeared to have responded to this weakening demand by withdrawing from the labor market. The next chapter will illustrate that another factor contributing to their withdrawal may have been an increase in parental responsibilities.

Over the span of this cohort's worklife in the United States, its job options appear to have been relatively limited. At the outset, most found jobs as illegal workers in construction, restaurants, private households, agriculture, and manufacturing. Despite high rates of job turnover, few achieved real headway prior to legalization. As recently as 1992, the majority were still in the same short list of occupations and/or industries. Nonetheless, legalization appears to have spurred investments in education, language, and training that have enabled many section 245A beneficiaries to find jobs elsewhere. Evidence of this is seen in the growth of public service and self employment.

Legalized women are far more concentrated than men, both industrially and occupationally. About 65 percent of working women, but just 42 percent of working men, were in their respective top-listed 15 occupations at the time of the follow-up survey.

While such jobs were among the poorest paying in the United States, the picture was not uniformly bleak. After years of wage stagnation, most section 245A beneficiaries had finally experienced real wage growth. Unfortunately, this growth was not shared by those longest resident in the United States or those least able to communicate in English.

While legalized workers were somewhat less likely than average to receive employee benefits, one key reason appeared to be the size of employing firms. Pre-1982 legalized workers were only about half as likely as other Americans to work in establishments with 100 or more employees. About 10 percent of

legalized workers worked alone, e.g., in private households. The likelihood of their receiving health insurance, paid vacations, sick leave, or credits toward Social Security retirement was particularly limited in solitary jobs. One of the best measures of this cohort's movement into the formal economy may be their movement out of the private household service sector.

CHAPTER 5. FAMILY STRUCTURE AND GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY

The years between application for temporary residence and the 1992 interview were a busy period for the section 245A cohort, not only in an economic sense but also socially and demographically.

Legalization and Family Structure

In the late 1980s, "legalization households" included a mixture of never-married applicants, nuclear family members, more distant relatives, and totally unrelated individuals. By offering the hope of greater prosperity, legalization may have helped alter some of these living arrangements. During the years immediately following legalization, many cohort members entered first marriages and/or became parents. Numerous others travelled to their homelands to visit relatives and some finally brought their families to live in the United States.

In their discussions with legalizing aliens, Hagan and Baker (1993) discovered an unanticipated but widely held reaction to legalization. Most of the applicants with whom they spoke saw this program as a way of strengthening their bonds with the home country. IRCA made this possible in several ways: by increasing freedom of travel, promoting higher wages with which to support relatives abroad, and eventually enabling the new LPRs to petition for the immigration of these relatives.

This chapter examines survey data on these phenomena. In particular, it focuses on international travel, information on family members living abroad and their intentions to immigrate, and changes in the structure of legalization families and households in the wake of legalization. Much of the analysis that follows is patterned after unpublished work of Woodrow-Lafield.³⁹

International mobility. The flow of illegal aliens across the southern border is known to be two-directional (Passel, 1986; Massey et al., 1987). However,

³⁹ The survey data reported in this chapter are based on responses of persons who participated in both legalization surveys. Woodrow-Lafield's analysis of changing family structure utilized the full LPS1 and LPS2 samples.

because U.S. border security jeopardizes reentry, illegal aliens are often reluctant to make temporary visits to their home country.

Freedom of movement was probably one of the strongest incentives to legalize. A study of legalized Guatemalans in Houston, Texas found that many were maintaining families abroad, to which they returned for up to 6 months each year (Hagan and Baker, 1993). The authors concluded that "one of the most interesting and unexpected effects of IRCA may be the creation of a cohort of 'permanent' legal residents who are, paradoxically, more geographically mobile than their undocumented counterparts." The LPS1 files indicate that even between 1982 and 1986, when they were "continuously resident," 44 percent of section 245A applicants actually left the United States temporarily, primarily for family reasons.

To assess the cohort's international mobility since legalization, the LPS2 asked respondents: "Since January 1991, including short trips, how many times have you left the United States?" Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) said they had left the United States at least once during the reference period of 16 to 20 months. Nearly half who did so travelled only once. However, 10 percent left the country five times or more, and 2 percent did so at least 25 times.

Only 1 percent of those interviewed in 1992 had left the country to live or work elsewhere during this reference period.⁴⁰ Some (primarily along the border) cited shopping as a motivation (17 percent); others cited vacations (58 percent). However, fully 80 percent of all travelers said they had left the country at least once for family reasons.

Relatives abroad and their intentions to immigrate. Binational families are inherently unstable. In the long run, such families are likely to reunify on one side of the border or the other. Where they do so is of considerable policy interest.

The Hagan and Baker study (1993) found that among Guatemalans in Houston, the ability to petition for the entry of relatives ranked a close second behind freedom of travel as their motive for legalization.

The LPS2 survey queried respondents about various types of relatives for whom they might eventually petition, and the migratory intentions of those relatives abroad. Unfortunately, this information has quickly become outdated. For instance, many offspring who were unmarried minors living abroad in 1992 have since married, become adults, and/or entered in United States. These

⁴⁰ In addition, at least 1 percent of the 5,000 persons in the second sample were lost to reinterview because they had left the United States for an extended period of time. Since reasons for failure to locate a respondent are not always evident, the true share of respondents residing elsewhere by the date of interview may well have been higher.

developments have altered the likelihood of their immigration in coming years. Hence, these data must be interpreted with caution.

Respondents were asked to enumerate their spouses, unmarried children, married sons and daughters, parents, and siblings living outside the United States. At the time of the 1992 survey, they estimated that about 30 percent of these relatives intended to immigrate (Woodrow-Lafield, 1994).⁴¹ Of the would-be immigrants, just 17 percent could be petitioned for immediately as spouses or unmarried offspring of LPRs. Fifty-seven percent were brothers or sisters of legalized aliens, ineligible unless the LPR first naturalized.

Few respondents had taken steps to assist the enumerated relatives in coming to this country. Of those listing immigration-hopeful relatives, just 20 percent had requested application information from the Federal Government and only 17 percent had filed petitions.

The situation is far from static, however. The Immigration Act of 1990 (IMMACT90) created about 55,000 special visas per year for 3 years to accommodate spouses and unmarried offspring of IRCA's new LPRs.⁴² An unknown share of the relatives mentioned in LPS2 received these special visas, which were also available to relatives of SAWs and to legalization relatives already living in the United States.

Administrative records of the Department of State show that between 1987 and 1994 the waiting list for family preference visas doubled, largely due to IRCA. By FY94, the visa waiting list for spouses and unmarried children of LPRs exceeded that of citizens' siblings. It is estimated that at the beginning of FY95 there were 1.1 million outstanding petitions for spouses and unmarried children of LPRs, of which 80 percent were for relatives of IRCA beneficiaries (State, 1995). Backlogs were greatest for Mexican nationals.

Naturalization and family sponsorship. An important unanswered question is what share of the legalized population will become U.S. citizens. Historically, Mexican nationals have been more hesitant than other aliens to take this final step (Portes and Rumbaut, 1990). Since Mexicans so outnumber other nationalities in the legalization cohort, a reluctance on their part would substantially dampen the cohort's overall naturalization rate. However, legislative efforts to exclude noncitizens from eligibility for various social services could in fact encourage applications for naturalization.

⁴¹ See also Woodrow-Lafield (forthcoming).

⁴² The full 55,000 were available in FY92 and FY93, but just 32,776 were available in FY94. The 39,000 married sons and daughters of section 245A beneficiaries who wished to immigrate were ineligible for these visas.

The 1992 survey asked respondents about their plans to naturalize and/or retire in this country. Appendix table 5A summarizes findings on these two issues. The first question was, "In a few years you will be eligible to apply for naturalization to become a United States citizen. Do you think you will apply or not?" Nearly half (48 percent) said they would definitely do so, while another quarter (27 percent) said they would probably apply. Fewer than one-quarter (23 percent) indicated indecision, and only 2 percent said they would not. These figures may, of course, overstate actual intentions—particularly in light of the historically low rates of naturalization for Mexicans and respondents' possible desires to answer to this important question "correctly."

However, table 5A suggests that the groups who said they were most inclined to naturalize were those with the most favorable U.S. work experience. Close to two-thirds of the highly English-proficient, the high school educated, and LPRs from Other Countries were already considering this important step. Conversely, those with little education, those unable to speak English, and especially Mexican-origin LPRs were markedly less certain that they would seek U.S. citizenship.

A second question probed whether respondents intended to return to their home country, go elsewhere, or remain in the United States at retirement. While the English-proficient and those unable to speak English differed greatly in their intentions to naturalize (65 versus 30 percent, respectively), 4 out of 5 respondents in both groups intended to retire in the United States. The groups showing the least intention to retire in the United States were men (who were more likely than women to maintain families abroad) and newer arrivals, especially those from Central America. Period of arrival data suggest that intentions to emigrate may diminish with time.

As part of their phase II application, fully one-quarter of this legalization cohort satisfied the more stringent English and civics requirements established for naturalization, rather than the minimal standards established for legalization applicants. These fully certified LPRs should face few impediments in obtaining U.S. citizenship once they apply.

The window of eligibility for naturalization opened in November, 1993. By the following June, 7.7 percent of those eligible to apply for citizenship had already done so.⁴³ Of these, 6,001 had already received U.S. citizenship. These preliminary figures suggest that eventual rates of naturalization may be relatively high.

Appendix table 5B displays naturalization applications for this 6 month period by country of birth. Mexicans registered the lowest application rate—just 2.8 percent. By comparison, 16.9 percent of the remaining LPRs who had become eligible had applied.

⁴³ The base of this figure is LPRs who achieved eligibility by May 1, 1994.

Naturalization may be the swiftest route to family reunification. Yet, even having taken this step, naturalized section 245A beneficiaries will have to enter the lengthy queue to bring in adult sons and daughters and/or siblings. Depending on how rapidly the cohort naturalizes, the backlogs for first, third, and fourth family-based preference visas could lengthen considerably. It is still relatively early to judge since, as mentioned earlier, the first wave of legalized aliens became eligible to apply in November 1993.

Changes in household size and family structure. Despite geographic separation from many of their close relatives, by 1992 most LPRs appeared to have settled or established families within the United States. Their living arrangements have changed tremendously in the years since they first entered this country. Although a disproportionate share arrived as young, solitary workers, by the time they were given an opportunity to legalize in the late 1980s, they had reached a median age of 32 years. By 1992, fewer than one-quarter were still in their 20s, half had passed the age of 36, and one-third were over the age of 40.

Life-cycle effects were therefore strongly in evidence. Table 5.1 shows that, at the time of application for legalization, 31 percent had not yet married. Over the ensuing period, the never-married component fell to 18 percent. Although the share residing with partners remained nearly constant, the share living with a spouse rose from 46 to 58 percent, inflating the proportion in couple relationships from 57 to 68 percent. Spouses arriving from abroad appear to have contributed little to this increase.

The composition of LPR households reconfigured noticeably following legalization. The probabilities of living alone or in unusually large households diminished substantially as living units moved toward a more nuclear model (Woodrow-Lafield, forthcoming).

The number of spouse/partners and children (hereafter referred to as "nuclear family" members) increased, while that of other members of the extended household (whom we shall call "adjunct" members) had declined.⁴⁴ During the post-legalization period, the proportion of legalized aliens living with their own children increased from half to two-thirds,⁴⁵ while the share living with siblings dropped from 40 to 33 percent.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Adjunct members include the reference couple's siblings, parents, grandparents and grandchildren, more distant relatives, and all unrelated individuals in the household.

⁴⁵ These "own children" include not only children by birth but stepchildren, foster or adopted children, children for whom the respondent has assumed principle responsibility, and sons- and daughters-in-law.

⁴⁶ Siblings are defined as brothers and sisters, both natural and adopted, brothers- and sisters-in-law, stepbrothers and stepsisters.

**Table 5.1. Changes in Marital Status and Family Size
Between Date of Application and 1992.**

| Characteristic | Legalized Adults (Percent) | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------|
| | At Application ^a | 1992 |
| Marital Status | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| Married, spouse present | 46 | 58 |
| Living with partner as married | 11 | 10 |
| Married, spouse not present | 6 | 5 |
| Elsewhere in United States | 1 | 1 |
| Abroad | 5 | 4 |
| Widowed | 2 | 2 |
| Divorced | 2 | 3 |
| Legally separated | 2 | 4 |
| Never married | 31 | 18 |
| Family Size | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | 14 | 10 |
| 2 | 11 | 11 |
| 3 | 17 | 15 |
| 4 | 19 | 21 |
| 5 | 14 | 17 |
| 6 | 11 | 12 |
| 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 or more | 9 | 6 |
| Mean | | |
| Nuclear family size | 2.87 | 3.36 |
| Household size | 4.70 | 4.48 |
| Family Income in 1991 | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 |
| \$5,999 or less | 6 | 7 |
| \$6,000 - 11,999 | 21 | 15 |
| \$12,000 - 19,999 | 31 | 27 |
| \$20,000 - 29,999 | 24 | 25 |
| \$30,000 or more | 18 | 26 |
| Percent who remitted funds abroad | 64 | 53 |

^a In most cases, 1987 or 1988.

Note: Some percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: Legalized Population Survey (LPS1) restricted sample and Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

The two surveys enable us to examine gross changes in household composition following legalization. Table 5.2 tracks changes in the average composition of units containing LPS2 respondents. The first two columns show the average number of individuals living in these households at application and again in 1992, by their relationship to the sampled legalized alien. The figures in column C are drawn from a retrospective LPS2 question concerning continuous cohabitation. In combination with the first two figures, these data identify gross flows into and out of the living unit. This information is displayed in the final two columns.

Table 5.2. Household Composition at Application, in 1992, and Implied Changes by Category of Relationship

| Category of Relationship | Mean Number Resident in Unit | | | Implied Mean Number of | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | At Application ^a [A] | In 1992 [B] | Both at Application and in 1992 [C] | Exits Since Application [A-C] | Entries Since Application [B-C] |
| Total | 4.70 | 4.48 | 3.06 | 1.64 | 1.42 |
| Respondent | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Spouse or partner. . . | 0.51 | 0.63 | 0.47 | 0.04 | 0.16 |
| Children | 1.36 | 1.73 | 1.17 | 0.19 | 0.56 |
| Total other relatives, nonrelatives | 1.83 | 1.12 | 0.42 | 1.41 | 0.70 |

^a In most cases, 1987 or 1988.

Sources: At application (Legalized Population Survey [LPS1] restricted sample); 1992 and at both dates (Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]).

Although this table confirms an increase in couple relationships and childbearing, it also shows a slight overall drop in the size of the average LPS2 household following legalization. Average household size edged down by 0.2 persons, from 4.7 to 4.5. In gross terms the shift was much more substantial. The average unit lost about 1.6 individual members and acquired another 1.4 persons not resident in the unit at application.

Spouses, partners, and children accounted for about half of all entries but almost none of the exits. Adjunct members were the source of most turnover within these units. The typical household lost 1.4 nonnuclear relatives and unrelated individuals and regained about 0.7 more over the period in question. This turnover is consistent with the pattern of immigrant households hosting newer arrivals as they become established. However, it may also reflect legalization families themselves breaking away from larger units to establish their own households.

Differences in average family structure affected the pace at which families were growing. Substantially more LPRs from Mexico than from Other Countries lived in couple relationships (71 versus 57 percent). Consequently, the median family size of those from Other Countries held steady at 3, while that of Mexican-origin LPRs rose from 4 to 5 during the post-legalization period.

Although the shift of households from extended, multiple earner units toward a more nuclear family model can be read as a sign of social assimilation, it was not without its costs. This shift involved an increase in the ratio of dependents to earners in the average household.

Immigration status of legalization household members. The term "legalization household" is something of a misnomer. In 1992, only about 40 percent of

the persons living in these households were themselves legalized aliens. The status of other members ran the gamut from U.S. citizen to unauthorized alien.

Many household members failed to qualify for legalization at the time LPS respondents applied. Groups that were ineligible included children born abroad after 1981, undocumented relatives and friends whose U.S. residence had been intermittent, and those who entered for the first time, or overstayed the terms of their admission, after January 1982. Concern about the welfare of such individuals initially prevented some eligible aliens from applying on their own behalf (Baker, 1990). The INS alleviated these concerns by implementing family fairness regulations that protected many of these individuals from deportation and authorized them to work in the United States.⁴⁷

The two legalization surveys give provisional counts of the number of household members in various statuses prior to and nearly 5 years following legalization.⁴⁸ This information must be interpreted cautiously, as figures for the two dates have been obtained in markedly different ways. Data for 1987/88 were obtained through a direct match of LPS1 and LAPS records, whereas those for 1992 came from direct interviews. Survey responses could be somewhat biased, both because these questions are sensitive and because respondents may not have known the legal status of others in the household. The composite family data in Appendix tables 5C and 5D are summarized in figure 5.1.

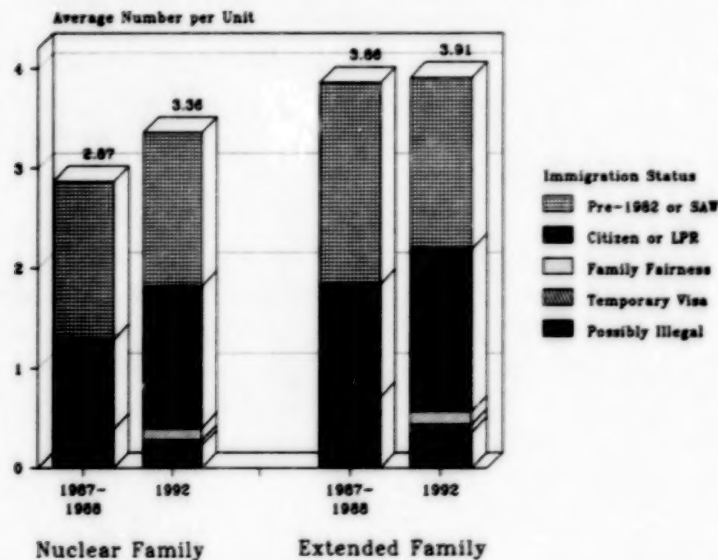
Consider first a composite nuclear family, comprising the alien, a spouse or partner, and/or children of either of these adults. At application, this unit included an average of 2.87 persons, 1.59 of whom were legalization beneficiaries. About 0.90 persons were citizens or lawful permanent residents—most of them children born in the United States. (Well over half of the respondents' children were, in fact, U.S. citizens.) Of those for whom no LAPS record could be located, 0.16 were minor children and another 0.19 were adults. These would eventually qualify for family fairness status. At the time of application, however, most nonapplicants and rejected family members were illegally resident. By this reasoning, an average of as many as 0.39 persons per nuclear family may have been illegally resident at that time.

By 1992, the typical nuclear family had grown to 3.36 persons. As the pre-1982 cohort acquired LPR status, the average number reported as legalized aliens

⁴⁷ In October 1991, the family fairness program was replaced by the family unity program, which provided similar protections to nuclear relatives of IRCA-legalized aliens. Those previously admitted under the family fairness program had to reapply under the family unity program to retain legal status. To qualify, they had to have been resident in the United States by May 5, 1988, and to have been married to, or be the offspring of, the reference legalized alien by that date. Although neither program issued visas to these aliens, both enabled these individuals to remain in the U.S. until they could obtain a visa another way.

⁴⁸ The first survey only collected this information for immediate family members; the second did so for both immediate relatives and other household members.

Figure 5.1 Immigration Status of Nuclear and Extended Family Members at Application and in 1992



dropped to 1.54; that of citizens and lawful permanent residents rose to 1.42. Another 0.12 nuclear family members had status under the family fairness/family unity program; 0.05 held temporary visas. No information was given for the remaining 0.23 immediate relatives, who may have been illegally resident.

The extended family profile in figure 5.1 illustrates that a similar shift was taking place with regard to parents and siblings of the respondent and his or her partner. The number of undocumented members in the typical extended family appeared to drop from about 0.71 in 1987/88 to about 0.36 in 1992.⁴⁹

Summary

The age structure of the section 245A cohort dictated certain inevitable changes in family and household composition following legalization. In the late 1980s, many applicants were still unmarried or just beginning to form families. Subsequent marriages and births increased the size of the average nuclear family unit. Simultaneously, there was a decline in the number of other relatives and unrelated persons living in these households. Thus, legalization households more closely resembled the nuclear model in 1992 than they had 5 years before.

A second transformation underway during this period involved immigration status. The number of undocumented members of legalization households

⁴⁹ The 1987/88 estimate includes those whose applications were rejected as well as those shown as illegal. The 1992 figure includes "other" and "don't know" responses.

appears to have declined, both due to the family unity program and the departure of certain adjunct household members from the unit.

An unanticipated outcome of legalization has been the strengthening of bonds with relatives abroad. Most legalized aliens have parents and siblings, if not also spouses, children, grandparents and/or grandchildren, outside the United States. Over half visited these relatives abroad during the 16 to 20 months prior to LPS2.

Respondents indicated that a large number of relatives abroad—perhaps as many as 30 percent of those admissible under various family preferences—might be interested in immigrating to the United States. However, as LPRs, their only relatives eligible for family preference visas were spouses and/or unmarried children. Just 17 percent of those believed to be planning to immigrate fell into these categories.

The remaining 78 percent of those thought to be hoping to immigrate could not do so unless the LPR first naturalized. It remains to be seen what share of legalized aliens will take this final step. Nearly half of all LPS2 respondents said they would definitely naturalize; another quarter said they would probably do so. These are extraordinarily high proportions for a group dominated by Mexican nationals, not previously known for high naturalization rates. Those who have been least successful in the labor market expressed the most ambivalence about naturalizing. During the first 6 months of potential application, Mexican-born LPRs were only one-sixth as likely as other legalized aliens to pursue U.S. citizenship.

CHAPTER 6. SOCIAL SERVICES

While immigration reform was expected to have positive long-run social and economic consequences, its potential short-run effects were cause for concern. During the debates preceding IRCA's passage, no one could say with certainty who, or how many, would step "out of the shadows."

One short-term consequence of granting lawful permanent residence to an unknown number of aliens was the risk that national welfare roles might suddenly swell. To prevent such an occurrence, Congress denied most section 245A applicants access to Federal needs-based assistance programs for a period of 5 years.⁵⁰ The Special Agricultural Worker program was introduced relatively late in the legislative process, however, and those drafting the bill did not include a similar waiting period for SAWs. This 5-year waiting period for section 245A applicants dampened IRCA's short-term impact on key Federal programs by phasing in the new LPRs' eligibility for such support.

However, imposing a 5-year waiting period on the new temporary resident aliens increased the vulnerability of various State and local social service programs. It was anticipated that demand for their services might climb as this low-wage population came forward to legalize. IRCA therefore established the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant program to reimburse State authorities for certain expenses incurred on behalf of eligible legalized aliens during the transition period.

This chapter considers four issues pertaining to social services: (1) SLIAG expenditures during the transition period; (2) the economic well-being of families of legalized aliens during the final months of the waiting period; (3) the share of these families that met the means-test for Food Stamp benefits in early 1992, and that enrolled in the Food Stamp Program when the waiting period ended; and (4) survey data on legalization families' use of certain other social services during the waiting period. The accompanying volumes of this report (ACF, 1996 and FCS, 1995) address the SLIAG and Food Stamp Program issues in greater depth.

⁵⁰ Significant exceptions were made for certain eligible legalized aliens. These concerned four categories of Medicaid expenditures: emergency care and pregnancy-related care, as well as medical care for SSI-eligible ELAs and ELAs below the age of 18.

The SLIAG Program: Transitional Reimbursements

The State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant program was included in IRCA to offset some of the fiscal repercussions of the legalization program. SLIAG was a categorical grant intended to reimburse State and local governments for some of the costs of providing public assistance, education, and public health services to those aliens adjusting status under sections 245A and 210 of the INA.

In slightly over 7 years of operation (late FY87 to FY94), the SLIAG program reimbursed State and local governments a total of \$3.5 billion. This translates to an average of \$1,167 per eligible legalized alien over the life of the program.

More than two-thirds of reimbursements (69 percent) were for public assistance, amounting to about \$2.4 billion over the program's life. The vast majority of these public assistance costs pertained to medical services. Although ELAs were generally barred from using Medicaid, exceptions were made for pregnant women, children, the elderly and handicapped, and emergency care. SLIAG public assistance reimbursements broke down as follows: 38 percent for Medicaid; 52 percent for other forms of medical assistance; 2 percent for mental health and substance abuse; 6 percent for cash assistance; and just 2 percent for all other costs, including food, housing, and administrative functions.

Educational programs amounted to 19 percent of the total SLIAG funding, or about \$673.1 million over the life of the program. Allowable educational programs included primary and secondary education for ELA children, adult basic education and adult classes to provide English language, U.S. history, and civics instruction to enable ELAs to pass the INS-administered test for permanent residency required by IRCA.⁵¹ IRCA limited educational reimbursement to no more than \$500 per student per year for the first 3 years of schooling in the United States. Even with these restrictions, SLIAG funds allowed States to expand their existing adult education programs to meet the educational needs of the newly legalized population.

Public health assistance services were allowable for reimbursement under SLIAG beginning in May 1987 (5 months earlier than other SLIAG-related services). As these services protect the health of the general public, no means test was required. To a large extent, these services focused on contagious diseases such as tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases. In addition, the costs of immunization services, family planning and prenatal care, and some supportive and environmental-related services were reimbursable. Furthermore, although SLIAG did not provide public assistance or educational benefits

⁵¹ ELAs were considered to have satisfied this requirement if they made "satisfactory progress" in a course of instruction designed to cover the material in the test. Many ELAs took the 60-hour course in lieu of the test.

to aliens whose phase I applications were still pending, there was no similar restriction with respect to public health assistance.

Over the life of the program, approved costs for public health assistance amounted to \$285 million. The majority of these costs (59 percent) involved screening and preventative services. For a detailed discussion of SLIAG program costs, the reader is referred to the DHHS Administration for Children and Families report, *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: The State Legalization Assistance Grant Program, Final Report: 1995*.

The Economic Well-Being of Legalized Families

Legalized aliens whose financial circumstances qualified them for means-tested Federal assistance could not apply on their own behalf until 5 years after receiving temporary resident status. For members of the LPS2 sample, this meant the waiting period would lift sometime between October 1992 and September 1996. The second legalization survey was in the field from April through August of 1992, before the first respondents became eligible for Federal assistance. It provides several measures of the economic well-being of legalized households shortly before gaining access to the safety nets available to other needy Americans.

As noted in Chapter 4, the educational credentials of most legalized aliens placed them at a disadvantage in the U.S. labor market, not only relative to natives but also to other foreign-born minorities. As illegal and eventually legalized aliens, the cohort found ways to compensate for low earnings. These, in turn, reduced their demand for public support.

For instance, proportionately more legalized than other prime-aged men were economically active. Although their participation rate dropped to 94 percent in 1992, it remained well above the 88 percent registered for all U.S. men at that time. As a result, there were fewer working-age dependents in the legalized than in the overall U.S. population.

Likewise, there were proportionately fewer female-headed households, the group most likely to find its way onto public welfare rolls. Although, in 1992, the survey population included proportionately more partnerships and fewer marriages than did the U.S. population generally, 7 out of 10 adults in both populations lived in established couple relationships. Almost half (46 percent) of all legalized adults resided with their spouse and children. Relatively few (4 percent) were single parents. Just 5 percent of legalized households with children were headed by women, compared with 26 percent nationally.⁵²

⁵² For U.S. data, see Census (1994), table 72.

Moreover, legalized families tended to reside in extended households, pooling earnings and basic expenses. Although this pattern was slowly changing, in 1992, 24 percent of their households still included extended family members; 14 percent contained nonrelatives. Fifty percent reported two or more workers, and nearly 20 percent reported at least three earners.

Family income. Even when LPRs residing alone were excluded from the base, the combined income of legalized families was typically quite low. Appendix table 6A shows that in 1991 34 percent of legalization families, as compared with 17 percent of families nationwide, lived on annual incomes of less than \$15,000. Only 18 percent of legalization families, as compared with 59 percent of U.S. families, had incomes exceeding \$30,000.

The family income variable summarizes the financial impacts of some of the characteristics discussed in previous chapters of this report. Most striking is the share of all families with less than \$15,000 in income: 45 percent of those in Texas, and 49 percent of those in families where the respondent spoke no English. The two subgroups whose family income distribution came closest to resembling the national average were high school graduates and legalized aliens from Other Countries.

Remittances abroad. Not only did incomes generally fall short of the national average, but they helped support family "members" living abroad. Because 85 percent of all legalized adults had immediate relatives living outside of the United States,⁵³ remittance behavior was widespread.

Between 1988 and 1991, as families reconfigured in the United States, the share remitting funds dropped from 64 to 52 percent. Likewise, the average annual amount remitted fell from \$1,148 to \$821. Nonetheless, this still represented a large sum of money considering the incomes of legalized aliens and their families.

Table 6A shows that those who arrived as children, presumably with many of their immediate relatives, were less likely than other LPRs to remit. Those who arrived most recently and had the least time to reunify their families in this country were more likely to send money home and generally sent more. The amount sent by families of male respondents was on average twice that sent by families of female respondents. The groups most likely to send remittances were the recently arrived, Central Americans, those who spoke English relatively poorly, those living in States other than California or Texas, and those with family incomes of more than \$20,000. Well over half of these groups sent money and gifts in 1991, and their remittances were among the largest reported by any group.

⁵³ Over 5 percent had foreign-resident spouses, 10 percent minor children, 7 percent adult children, 61 percent parents, and 74 percent siblings living outside the United States.

There appeared to be a correspondence between family income and funds remitted. Yet the well-educated, the English-proficient, and those from Other Countries, who might be expected to remit more or to do so more frequently, were not exceptional in this regard. It remains to be determined whether a larger share of their immediate relatives were already resident in the United States.

Other indices of standard of living. Given their extended financial responsibilities and limited incomes, legalized families appeared to have few discretionary funds. A striking 61 percent reported that their families had less than \$1,000 in cash, bank deposits, or investments. Just 22 percent reported having more than \$3,000.⁵⁴ Not only did the paucity of resources stand in the way of self-employment, but it also deterred homeownership. About 64 percent of the housing units in this country are owner-occupied, as compared to just 39 percent of those in which legalized aliens live.

More telling are figures on telephone access and vehicle ownership. In the early 1990s, nearly twice as many legalized as other U.S. households went without phone service, i.e., 9 versus 5 percent.⁵⁵ Moreover, when respondents in low-income families were asked about vehicle ownership, about one-quarter said their families had no vehicle of any kind. In the population at large, just 12 percent of families with less than \$35,000 in income had no car.⁵⁶

Health insurance of family members. Another particularly telling index is the absence of private health insurance. At the time of LPS2, legalized aliens were still prohibited from seeking Medicaid assistance except for emergency, maternity, and child health care. Unless they obtained private coverage through work (discussed in Chapter 4) or directly from an insurance company, other medical expenses were likely to be out-of-pocket.

According to recent data from the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI, 1995), 16 percent of U.S. citizens and 43 percent of noncitizens lack health insurance coverage. By comparison, 52 percent of LPS2 respondents had no private health insurance coverage. Although even fewer probably had such coverage when they first arrived in this country, its absence may not initially have been cause for immediate alarm. Those who were single, in their 20s, and in good health may have gotten by for a time with only minor medical attention. Yet with age and parenthood, medical bills become more frequent. The expansion of legalization families increased their vulnerability to health care costs.

⁵⁴ The Food and Consumer Service (FCS, 1995) found that legalized aliens tend to have fewer assets and less income than similarly situated members of the general population.

⁵⁵ For U.S. data, see Census (1994), table 1214.

⁵⁶ For U.S. data, see Census (1994), table 1223.

However, Appendix table 6B suggests that the cohort's private health care coverage may have deteriorated during the post-legalization period. It appears that at the individual level, the share of respondents lacking private health insurance edged up slightly from 50 to 52 percent.

Because questions on family health coverage differed in the two surveys, it is impossible to develop comparable estimates of family coverage for the two dates. However, as of 1992, 2 out of 5 legalization families (40 percent) reported having no health care coverage whatsoever.⁵⁷

A disproportionate share of the relatively uninsured were women, newer arrivals, and/or persons from Mexico or Central America. About 60 percent of all elementary-educated LPRs, and 66 percent of those unable to speak English, were without private coverage.

Questions about publicly funded health coverage were addressed to respondents, but not their families. About 2 percent of respondents said they were covered by Medicare and another 7 percent by Medicaid or other State general medical assistance. Roughly two out of five respondents had neither private nor public insurance, forcing them to defer medical care or to pay whatever medical bills they might incur out-of-pocket.

Use of Social Service Programs: The Food Stamp Program

Concern that Food Stamp usage might surge at the end of the waiting period prompted the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service to seek information on the assets and income of section 245A beneficiaries. Toward this end, the FCS joined DOL in sponsoring the 1992 Legalized Population Follow-up Survey. Their findings, presented in the FCS report, *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: Impact of the Legalization Program on the Food Stamp Program (1995)*, are briefly summarized below.

Even though LPS2 respondents were still categorically ineligible for FSP benefits, the household income and asset data they provided at that time have enabled Federal officials to project eventual FSP eligibility. While eligibility criteria differ from one Federal program to the next, the FSP eligibility estimates are a convenient yardstick by which to compare the economic security of legalized and other U.S. families. The estimates are a demographically adjusted measure of the collective effects of work patterns, wages, assets, family size, and household composition on the group's overall economic well-being.

⁵⁷ The "family coverage" shown in table 6B pertains to all legalized aliens living with LPS-defined relatives; persons living alone are excluded from this index.

Findings on Food Stamp Program eligibility. The Food and Consumer Service (FCS, 1995) estimates that although legalized aliens themselves were still barred from receiving benefits, more than one-quarter (27 percent) of their families passed both the asset and income tests for FSP eligibility in 1992. Many family members were citizens or LPRs, and therefore entitled to assistance.

Table 6.1 highlights FCS findings regarding the characteristics of eligible families. This table contrasts eligible and ineligible legalization families with those of FSP-eligible units nationwide in 1992. It illustrates the links between low-wage employment, demographics, and social service demand.

Legalization units were substantially larger and likely to be headed by younger adults than were other disadvantaged families. They were less likely to be headed by women and, when female-headed, were more likely to include other adults. Because of the relative youth of section 245A beneficiaries, a disproportionate share of the legalized units that were FSP-eligible also included children—84 versus 47 percent overall. These units were twice as likely as the average eligible unit to include pre-schoolers.

Earlier, figure 3.4 noted that members of the overall Hispanic population are typically better educated than members of the legalized population. In light of this disparity, the eligibility differentials shown in table 6.2 are somewhat surprising. The FCS analysis found that the share of all households meeting the means test for FSP eligibility was actually larger for Hispanic units nationwide than for legalized families (31 versus 27 percent, respectively).

Table 6.1 illustrates that section 245A beneficiaries face the dilemma of the working poor. Fifty-five percent of the legalization families whose assets and earnings fell below the threshold for Food Stamp eligibility were headed by a working adult.⁵⁸ Another 19 percent were headed by someone who was actively looking for work. Just 26 percent were headed by an adult who neither worked nor was looking for work. The comparable figures for FSP-eligible units nationwide were 32 percent employed, 15 percent unemployed, and 54 percent economically inactive.

Consequently, FSP-eligible legalization families reported higher monthly earnings than other eligible units, i.e., \$1,040 versus \$744. Their earnings, however, typically supported nearly twice as many members, including many small children. The data suggest that legalized low-wage earners, largely barred from public assistance programs, may have had difficulty ensuring that their families had adequate nutrition.

Food Stamp Program participation. As noted earlier, food stamp eligibility does not necessarily translate into participation. It is estimated that only about

⁵⁸ By comparison, just 25 percent of the eligible Hispanic units were headed by working adults.

Table 6.1. Characteristics of Food Stamp Eligible and Ineligible Legalization Families and of Eligible U.S. Families, 1992

| Characteristic | Section 245A Legalized Aliens | | FSP-Eligible Units Jan. 1992 | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| | Eligible | Ineligible | Total | Hispanic |
| Mean Household Size | 4.4 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Head of FSP-defined Household | | | | |
| Median age | 35 | 34 | 41 | 39 |
| Median years of education | 6 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| Composition of FSP-defined Unit | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| One Adult | 27.1 | 19.8 | 71.1 | 62.3 |
| Female with children | 15.3 | 2.5 | 27.3 | 31.5 |
| Male with children | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| No children | 9.7 | 16.6 | 42.5 | 29.6 |
| Multiple Adults | 72.8 | 80.3 | 28.9 | 37.7 |
| Unit includes children | 66.0 | 58.2 | 17.9 | 27.0 |
| Married couple | 47.0 | 44.4 | 13.6 | 21.6 |
| Not married, female head | 12.8 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Not married, male head | 6.2 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| Unit includes no children | 6.8 | 22.1 | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| Unit includes only children | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Includes adults ages 60+ | 8.2 | 7.6 | 32.7 | 23.5 |
| Includes children ages 0 to 17 | 83.5 | 61.3 | 47.1 | 60.1 |
| 0 to 4 | 50.8 | 33.8 | 25.3 | 32.6 |
| 5 to 17 | 70.9 | 49.3 | 35.7 | 46.6 |
| Labor Force Status of Household Head | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employed | 55.0 | 84.8 | 31.5 | 25.0 |
| Unemployed | 19.3 | 4.7 | 14.8 | 13.4 |
| Not in labor force | 25.7 | 10.5 | 53.6 | 53.5 |
| Occupation of Household Head | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| White collar | 9.9 | 23.0 | 33.9 | 26.7 |
| Blue collar | 90.0 | 76.8 | 66.1 | 73.3 |
| Percent with earnings | 73.8 | 85.7 | 28.3 | 34.5 |
| Average monthly earnings | \$1,040 | \$2,162 | \$744 | \$841 |
| Percent of units receiving | | | | |
| AFDC | 12.0 | 1.6 | 22.4 | 26.9 |
| SSI | 0.9 | 1.3 | 19.1 | 17.2 |
| GA | 2.8 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| UI | 8.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.5 |
| Total households | 246,317 | 659,069 | 13,982,931 | 2,117,088 |
| Sample size | 947 | 3,065 | 33,849 | 865 |

Note: Some percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Food and Consumer Service: *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: Impact of the Legalization Program on the Food Stamp Program, 1995*, (tables III.14, III.15, III.16 and III.18).

**Table 6.2. Food Stamp Program Eligibility and Participation:
Comparison of the Section 245A Legalized Population,
the Total U.S. and Hispanic Populations, 1994**

| | Legalized Population | U.S. Population | Hispanic Population |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Households | | | |
| Percent eligible | 27 | 15 | 31 |
| Percent participating | 16 | 10 | 19 |
| FSP participation rate | 58 | 69 | 61 |
| Persons | | | |
| Percent eligible | 27 | 13 | 28 |
| Percent participating | 13 | 10 | 15 |
| FSP participation rate | 49 | 74 | 53 |

Source: Food and Consumer Service: *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: Effects of the Legalization Program on the Food Stamp Program*, (table 2).

69 percent of all U.S. families qualifying for Food Stamp benefits actually claim them. In 1992, only 13 percent of LPS2 respondents' families (roughly half of meeting the means test) actually received FSP benefits. *Most of the individuals receiving benefits were U.S.-born children who were eligible in their own right.*⁵⁹ Nearly 70 percent of the units receiving Food Stamps at that time reported having wage income; 15 percent included unemployed workers.

As the end of the waiting period neared, FCS officials sought to determine how the pre-1982 cohort would affect national demand for FSP benefits. What share of those needy enough to qualify would actually claim benefits? The LPS2 survey explored this issue by asking about awareness of this Federal program. Four out of five legalized respondents said they were aware of the FSP program. About one-fourth understood how to apply for benefits, although none could do so on their own behalf at that time.

The FCS undertook a second phase of their study in the spring of 1994 to determine what these legalized aliens did after the close of the waiting period. By this time, very few section 245A beneficiaries remained categorically excluded from the program. Therefore, FCS case records were matched against LAPS data to determine what share of those on the FSP roles had legalized under section 245A of INA. This process was repeated in each of the eight States where members of the pre-1982 cohort were most numerous.

Like means-eligible families 2 years before, the legalized families who actually claimed benefits were generally large. They often included workers whose

⁵⁹ Only one percent of the households receiving food stamp benefits included the legalized alien in the food stamp grant at that time.

assets and earnings lifted the family only marginally above the poverty threshold.

The FCS study found that the share of all legalization *households* participating in the Food Stamp program grew modestly following the end of the waiting period, from 13 to 16 percent. However, the share of all legalized *individuals* participating in FSP grew briskly, from 1 to 13 percent. Most of the increase in Food Stamp usage appeared to have occurred in households that already received benefits, as the newly eligible LPRs were added to the recipient Food Stamp unit.

By comparing actual food stamp usage with the LPS2 eligibility estimates, FCS researchers estimated this cohort's FSP participation rates, shown in table 6.2. Legalized aliens appeared to be nearly twice as likely as other U.S. residents to qualify for benefits. Yet their propensity to claim benefits was somewhat below average. About 49 percent of the eligible legalized aliens (compared with 74 percent of eligible persons nationwide) actually claimed benefits. FSP participation rates of legalized individuals were also low relative to those of the overall Hispanic population. However, they were nearing Hispanic levels, causing FCS researchers to conclude that subsequent increases were likely to be small.

Because of family size, average benefits per legalized family exceed the national average, i.e., \$201 versus \$172 per month, respectively. Yet, for legalization households in the eight States studied, this amounts to an average of just \$58 per person per month, compared with \$69 per person for the average FSP household.

The Food and Consumer Service found that legalized aliens made up fewer than 1 percent (0.7 percent) of all FSP participants and legalized households only about 1 percent of all participant FSP households in 1994. Their benefits amounted to about 0.6 percent of the total issued. Because of their geographic concentration, in the State of California, legalization households comprised 6 percent of all Food Stamp households and legalized aliens about 3 percent of total FSP participants. For a full discussion of this research, the reader is referred to the FCS report (1995).

Receipt of Other Publicly Provided Social Services

Information on eligibility for, and receipt of, other services is much more limited. However, the LPS2 survey does provide an overview of services used by legalization households in mid-1992. The same factors at work in shaping Food Stamp eligibility, i.e., employment, wages, family size and household composition, influence usage of these other programs, as well.

The Congressional Budget Office recently developed national estimates of the share of all families receiving various types of Federal assistance (CBO, 1994).

These CBO estimates for all U.S. families, and families with children, are juxtaposed with comparable figures for legalized families in table 6.3.

Age structure strongly influenced program involvement. Because of their relative youth, only 3 percent of legalization families included persons receiving Social Security benefits. The comparable figure for U.S. families nationwide was 29 percent. By the same token, legalization families were only half as likely as other U.S. families to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Unlike their native counterparts, relatively few legalization households had become completely disengaged from the labor market. Therefore, proportionately fewer claimed unemployment benefits.

In 1992, about 2 percent of legalized respondents said they were covered by Medicare, compared to 24 percent of families nationwide in 1990. Coverage under Medicaid was more widespread, coming closer to national levels. Because of their age structure, legalized households had many maternity and child health expenses, at least some of which were reimbursable under SLIAG.

Whereas the legalized population's participation in programs for the elderly was minimal, contacts with child-focused programs were more frequent. LPRs could not apply for AFDC benefits for themselves, but they were entitled to do

Table 6.3. Percent of Families Receiving Various Forms of Income Assistance: Legalization Families, 1992, and U.S. Families, 1990.

| Source of Income Assistance | Total Families | | Families With Children | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| | LPS2 ^a | US 90 | LPS2 ^b | US 90 |
| Cash social insurance programs | | | | |
| Social Security | 3 | 29 | 2 | 10 |
| Unemployment Insurance | 6 | 8 | 6 | 11 |
| Health insurance programs | | | | |
| Medicare | 2 | 24 | 2 ^b | 6 |
| Medicaid | 8 | 10 | 9 ^b | 16 |
| Means-tested assistance programs | | | | |
| Cash benefits | | | | |
| AFDC | 6 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| SSI | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| In-kind | | | | |
| Food stamps | 15 | 10 | 18 | 17 |

^a Recipients themselves may not have been legalized aliens.

^b Percent of such families in which the LPS respondent is covered; no information available on coverage of other family members.

Sources: Legalized population (Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. data (Congressional Budget Office, *Reducing Entitlement Spending: A CBO Study*, September 1994. Totals derived from disaggregated CBO estimates.)

so for qualifying U.S.-born children. In 1992, about 7 percent of all legalization families with children, compared with 13 percent nationwide, received some AFDC benefits.⁶⁰ Participation in the reduced-price school meals program was permitted, and because of limited family resources was relatively widespread. About 23 percent of all legalized families, and over 34 percent of those with school-aged children, had members enrolled in this program.

Summary

During their first 5 years of legal residence, section 245A beneficiaries were required to forego most forms of Federal needs-based assistance, demonstrating their economic self-sufficiency. Exceptions were made in the case of emergencies as well as maternal and child health care. Children of legalized aliens (most of them born in the United States) were entitled to participate in the reduced-price school meals program. Because of typically low wages and expanding families, many had to use these allowable services.

The SLIAG program, established to cushion the impact of legalization on State-funded programs, channeled \$3.5 billion to affected States over a 7-year period as partial reimbursement for services rendered to the newly legalized population. Nearly 70 percent of the funds dispersed went to public assistance programs, with the majority of these funds being spent on medical assistance. Another 19 percent of SLIAG funds were spent on educational programs, including adult language and civics courses designed to prepare ELAs to pass the examinations required in phase II of the application process.

Legalized adults were still strongly attached to the labor market in 1992, albeit often in low-wage jobs. The departure of many nonnuclear relatives and unrelated adults from legalization households often reduced the households' earnings capacity, even as nuclear families were growing. Thus family incomes, already well below the national norm, were being spread over a growing number of individuals—often including relatives abroad.

Three out of five families had less than \$1,000 in liquid assets. One in ten had no telephone. Rates of vehicle- and homeownership were also relatively low. Two out of every five legalized families reported having no private health insurance coverage for family members.

Their precarious financial situation placed most legalized aliens among the working poor. Nearly one-quarter of all legalization families had children who were receiving reduced-price breakfasts and/or lunches at school. Based on

⁶⁰ The Census Bureau (1995) estimates that in the summer of 1993 the share of 15 to 44 year old mothers receiving AFDC payments ranged from 7 percent for whites to 9 percent for the foreign born, 19 percent for persons of Hispanic origin, and 26 percent for those of African American descent.

family structure, assets, income, and expenses in 1992, the Food and Consumer Service estimated that more than one-quarter of legalization households met the eligibility criteria for Food Stamp Program benefits. These data suggest that during IRCA's period of "work, not welfare," the earnings of legalized families that included working adults often fell below the national threshold for adequate nutrition, established by the Food Stamp Program.

An analysis of FSP participation in 1994, after the waiting period for Federal assistance was largely over, revealed that by that time 13 percent of the legalized population were FSP recipients. Despite high relative eligibility, the share claiming benefits for which they qualified was lower than in either the overall U.S. population or the Hispanic population.

CHAPTER 7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The legalization program set forth in section 245A of the INA had several objectives. These were to (1) reduce the size of the illegally resident population; (2) integrate the illegally resident population into the tax system; (3) reduce their labor market vulnerability; and, (4) through English language training, encourage their social integration. To what extent have these goals been met?

Satisfying Legalization Program Goals

INS statistics in Chapter 2 illustrate that IRCA substantially reduced the size of the illegally resident population. Under section 245A alone, about 1.6 million long-term illegal residents became legitimate members of American society. As a short-run solution to the numbers problem, this program was clearly a success. However, because illegal flows have not been curtailed, the stock of unauthorized residents has continued to grow (Warren, 1995).

A second objective of the legalization program was to integrate former illegal aliens into the tax system. Underlying this goal was the assumption that illegal aliens did not usually pay taxes. This assumption has since been called into question. Following IRCA's passage, legalized aliens deluged the Social Security Administration with requests to straighten out their accounts—tacit evidence that most had paid Social Security taxes all along, albeit to fictitious accounts. This evidence was corroborated by a recent survey of illegal Mexican workers in the United States. Donato and Massey (1995) found that most such respondents reported paying various taxes, if only to avoid detection. Further support comes from legalization survey data that show payroll deductions to be the rule in most "illegal immigrant industries."

Two major exceptions are private household services and agriculture, where tax violations may be more widespread. Yet the LPS surveys show that even prior to legalization, members of the pre-1982 cohort had begun to forsake these industries. As they moved elsewhere, the likelihood of their paying taxes through payroll deduction increased—with or without work authorization.

Third, the legalization program was intended to diminish workplace vulnerability. This cohort's continuing withdrawal from agriculture, private household services, and other low-wage jobs clearly implies diminishing vulnerability.

However, data show that the sufficiently skilled were often able to find better jobs without work authorization, while the most unskilled could not do so even with appropriate documents. Those who benefited most from legalization were aliens who also helped themselves. A disproportionate share of the occupational and wage gains registered since the late 1980s have occurred to LPRs who attended nonmandatory language classes or other courses of instruction in the wake of legalization. Those who could not do so, due to illiteracy, lack of English skills, or other reasons, remained somewhat vulnerable.

Finally, there is the matter of social integration through English language training. It appears that mandatory classes had little impact on this population's overall English proficiency. Nonetheless, these classes did perform a valuable function by welcoming legalization applicants into American society and encouraging their further efforts at self-improvement. Kossoudji and Cobb-Clark have shown that those who continued with classroom and on-the-job training were able to reap the greatest benefits from the legalization experience. To the extent that mandatory English training encouraged other investments in human capital, they were indeed successful.

IRCA's Impacts on Legalized Aliens

The section 245A legalization program has had both societal and individual effects. The parallel submissions on the *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act*, by both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health and Human Services, look at IRCA's programmatic and fiscal consequences. This volume has focused primarily on individual and family effects.

It is clear from Chapter 3 that at the time they applied for legalization, the majority of pre-1982 applicants possessed relatively little human capital. Most were still young adults, had not entered—much less graduated from—high school, and knew little or no English. Their greatest competitive strength may have been their eagerness to work, discussed in Chapter 4.

However, the same attributes that gained the pre-1982 cohort entry into the U.S. labor market appear to have retarded their subsequent economic integration. As young illegal aliens with few viable alternatives, members of this cohort were willing to work long hours at low-paying jobs, oftentimes under conditions American workers might reject. Unhampered by family responsibilities, they evaluated pay scales, benefits, and working conditions relative to those abroad.

However, as Chapter 5 has demonstrated, in the decade or more since their first arrival, personal circumstances have changed. By 1992 this cohort's family responsibilities, financial needs, and wage expectations were more like those of other Americans. Yet half of all pre-1982 legalized aliens still had less than 8 years of schooling—a severe disadvantage, even relative to high school drop-outs.

Moreover, they were competing for low-skilled jobs not only with better educated natives, but also with less demanding recent entrants. Wages for unskilled labor had stagnated, and it was increasingly difficult to retain, let alone improve, their relative economic standing. Their language and educational deficits threatened to permanently mark these legalized aliens as entry-level workers.

Yet such attributes are not entirely immutable. Chapters 3 and 4 illustrate that after receiving work authorization, close to half of all legalized workers took steps to enhance some of their basic skills. About 32 percent enrolled in English language courses beyond those required for phase II application. At least 12 percent attended formal schooling and 16 percent received vocational training—both largely in English.

Kossoudji and Cobb-Clark (forthcoming) illustrate that some of the most powerful effects of legalization were realized by cultivating English skills, education, and training. The pre-1982 cohort appears to have been effectively cut off from educational and training opportunities until its members were able to legalize. IRCA may have reduced occupational churning and enhanced wage growth by permitting pre-1982 LPRs and their employers to invest in skill development.

The various studies by Cobb-Clark and Kossoudji provide valuable insights into this process. Their studies found that English proficiency, education, and skills had little bearing on initial job placement within the U.S. labor market. However, during the years leading up to legalization, human capital did influence subsequent occupational and wage mobility. Although upward mobility was limited, during the week prior to application, English-proficient, skilled applicants were noticeably better positioned within the labor market than were the unskilled and those unable to speak English.

The advent of work authorization acted as a “union card,” fostering widespread occupational mobility. Legalization also fostered widespread investments in education, training, and language skills, which—at least for Mexican men—reaped substantial wage gains.

The effects of human capital on upward mobility were more muted in single period analyses, i.e., before and after legalization, than they were over the entire period since U.S. entry. A comparison of each individual's occupation and wages at entry and in 1992 showed that education (or the lack thereof) did indeed enhance or impede long-term progress. Data from the legalization surveys suggest that there may have been three tiers of legalized aliens who experienced quite different magnitudes of impact.

The first of these, composed mainly of nonimmigrant overstayers from Asia and Europe, were relatively well educated and often English proficient. A disproportionate share appear to have been admitted on student visas. Although at entry they took much the same types of jobs as other members of the pre-1982

cohort, their doing so often represented a drop in occupational rank from jobs previously held. Over time, many members of this group sought additional education and/or regained some of the occupational and wage status lost at entry—even without work authorization. Multivariate analysis shows that IRCA's labor market impacts on this group were modest. Their subjective assessments confirm this finding.

A second component of the legalized population arrived with a grade-school education or less and little or no facility in English. Most of this group entered the United States without inspection, coming from Mexico or Central America in search of unskilled jobs. From the beginning, their skill profile made them outliers in the U.S. workforce. Often unable to speak English or read in any language, they could not acquire enough training to break out of their dilemma, even after receiving work authorization. Models of wage growth and occupational change show that the benefits reaped by this group following legalization were also modest. Not surprisingly, LPRs in this category were somewhat disappointed at IRCA's labor market outcomes.

The third group, most favorably affected by legalization, was composed of LPRs who had attended secondary school and could speak some English. As illegal aliens, these members of the pre-1982 cohort were not fully competitive with natives but could reasonably hope to become so. Soon after applying for legalization, many members of this group enrolled in educational and vocational programs. By completing GEDs and/or studying such fields as word processing and other computer skills, equipment repair and operation, they began to narrow the gulf between themselves and other U.S. workers. Members of this group gave legalization the highest marks for improving their labor market opportunities, a perception borne out in multivariate analysis.

Beneficiaries of section 245A of the INA have demonstrated their eagerness to succeed in the American economy. Legalized men are exceptionally active in the labor market. Both men and women holding jobs typically work full time. To economize, families have resided in extended family households, often with unrelated individuals. There are relatively few female-headed legalization households.

However, because of the age distribution of this population, a disproportionate share of legalized women now have parental responsibilities that have dampened their labor market participation relative to that of native women. Household incomes have been further strained by the fact that many extended family members have moved away to set up their own households.

Thus in 1992, after 5 years of legal U.S. residence, a disproportionate share of legalization families were still below the poverty threshold. About 6 percent of these families received AFDC for children who were born in this country. About 23 percent had school-age children who were receiving reduced price meals at school.

Food Stamp Program officials have determined that legalization families are somewhat more likely than other families to qualify for Food Stamp benefits because of their young families and low earnings. However, in 1994, legalization families were less likely than other units to claim benefits for which they qualified. This leads to IRCA's second set of impacts, those on public programs.

IRCA's Impacts on Public Programs

Chapters 2, 5, and 6 have summarized several programmatic impacts, many of which are discussed in greater detail in the companion volumes of this report. More than 2.6 million illegal aliens attained lawful permanent residence in the United States through IRCA's various legalization programs. Given the number who came forward to apply, impacts on public services were predictable. Indeed, the ebb and flow of demand for these services was dictated by IRCA's legislated timetable.

Extending LPR status to such a large number of aliens simultaneously was a complex process. Because certain restrictions that applied to section 245A applicants were not broadened to encompass SAWs, the two groups have acquired various rights and responsibilities at a different pace. Special Agricultural Workers were the first to be granted LPR status. In so doing, they gained most of the rights and responsibilities of other U.S. residents, including the right to cross U.S. borders, work in the United States, and request certain forms of Federal assistance when necessary. After 5 years in LPR status, SAWs could apply for naturalization.

The section 245A legalization program, which has been the subject of this report, moved on a slower track. It was through this two-phase "pre-1982" program that the majority of IRCA-legalized aliens gained LPR status. During phase I, section 245A applicants received temporary resident alien status. They were given up to 42 months in which to complete phase II applications, from which they could gain lawful permanent residence.

Temporary resident alien status gained members of the pre-1982 cohort the right to work in and cross the borders of the United States without fear of apprehension. However, it did not entitle them to petition for the immigration of immediate relatives or to apply for Federal needs-based assistance. Rights to petition were contingent on the outcomes of their phase II and/or naturalization applications. Regardless of legal status or financial circumstances, most members of the pre-1982 cohort could not request AFDC, Medicaid, and Food Stamp benefits until the fifth anniversary of their phase I application. In the meantime, their job mobility, wages, and working conditions were expected to improve due to work authorization—an expectation borne out to some degree by the legalization surveys.

This implicit timetable led to the fluctuations in demand for specific governmental services noted throughout this report. In turn, impacts have been

registered by INS officials processing phase I and phase II applications, State and local officials involved with SLIAG-funded services, State Department personnel who process visa petitions, officials of the Food Stamp, AFDC, and Medicaid programs, and, most recently, INS officials involved with naturalization. The processing of SAW and pre-1982 applications is now largely completed. Food Stamp Program officials also believe that this population's requests for FSP benefits may already have peaked. The INS has recently instituted new procedures to handle the growing volume of naturalization applications. Requests for family-sponsorship visas will continue and are likely to increase as cohort members naturalize.

Conclusion

This report has examined various outcomes of the legalization program set forth in section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act. These effects have been both programmatic and personal, influencing national policy as well as demographic and labor market decisions.

It is important to recognize that the 1.6 million illegal aliens who adjusted status under this program were not new entrants to the United States. All had been resident in this country for at least 5 years. Their presence would have had demographic and economic repercussions even if IRCA had not been enacted. The law simply gave these long-term residents the same rights enjoyed by other Americans.

Bringing them out of the shadows, however, has focused attention on the size, widespread dispersion, and economic diversity of this population. A small share have been surprisingly successful, establishing their own businesses or earning advanced academic degrees. A much larger share have invested in basic vocational skills, thereby enhancing their own productivity and wages. Regrettably, some have been unable to realize the full benefits of legalization.

The new LPRs are now more broadly dispersed across industries and occupations than they were prior to legalization. Nonetheless, in 1992 they were still six times as likely as other Americans to hold private household jobs, where wages were low, benefits few, and payments toward Social Security retirement uncertain. A disproportionate share also remained in the apparel industry, construction, restaurants, and other "immigrant" sectors.

This study suggests that employers who limit their own costs by hiring low-wage unauthorized aliens often pass those costs on to society as a whole. Foreign workers recruited for their youth, inexperience, and vulnerability do not remain so indefinitely. With time—regardless of their legal status—they mature. Most form families, bear children, and/or bring family members in from abroad. Eventually they seek a standard of living for themselves and their families similar to that enjoyed by other U.S. residents.

Yet, even with lawful permanent residence, lack of English skills and educational credentials may severely handicap their efforts to achieve this standard. Legal status, employment, and long hours of work notwithstanding, many of those admitted under section 245A have had difficulty keeping their families out of poverty. During the period when they were barred from access to most federal "safety nets," at least one-quarter of this population lived on incomes that would otherwise have qualified them for Food Stamp benefits. Over half of these qualifying households (55 percent) were headed by workers. Most included school-age children fed, in part, through the reduced-price school meals program.

The majority of legalized aliens express interest in becoming full-fledged "Americans" through naturalization. Whether or not they do so, most intend to remain in this country when they retire. They and their families now share the American dream.

Unfortunately, many also share the dilemma of the working poor. In today's economy, even lawful permanent residence may not fully erase the obstacles posed by a lack of formal education and language skills.

APPENDIX A:

SUPPORTING TABLES

Table 2A. Applications for Legalization by State of Residence and IRCA Program

| State of Residence | Total | Section 245A (Pre-1982) | Section 210 (SAW) |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Total^a | 3,040,948 | 1,763,434 | 1,277,514 |
| California | 1,622,051 | 956,302 | 665,749 |
| Texas | 449,197 | 309,822 | 139,375 |
| New York | 174,189 | 118,572 | 55,617 |
| Illinois | 160,419 | 121,355 | 39,064 |
| Florida | 151,632 | 50,336 | 101,296 |
| Arizona | 82,898 | 29,364 | 53,534 |
| New Jersey | 45,983 | 29,217 | 16,766 |
| Washington | 37,924 | 9,927 | 27,997 |
| New Mexico | 28,223 | 16,371 | 11,852 |
| Oregon | 27,463 | 4,282 | 23,181 |
| Georgia | 24,322 | 7,306 | 17,016 |
| Colorado | 22,849 | 10,477 | 12,372 |
| Nevada | 20,454 | 11,236 | 9,218 |
| Virginia | 19,434 | 10,202 | 9,232 |
| Massachusetts | 18,311 | 9,900 | 8,411 |
| North Carolina | 16,989 | 2,941 | 14,048 |
| Maryland | 12,536 | 8,717 | 3,819 |
| Oklahoma | 11,068 | 6,909 | 4,159 |
| Idaho | 10,116 | 2,205 | 7,911 |
| Pennsylvania | 9,306 | 3,149 | 6,157 |
| Puerto Rico | 9,027 | 3,828 | 5,199 |
| Kansas | 7,936 | 3,830 | 4,106 |
| Utah | 7,447 | 2,798 | 4,649 |
| Michigan | 6,879 | 2,498 | 4,381 |
| Connecticut | 6,355 | 3,287 | 3,068 |
| District of Columbia | 6,034 | 4,565 | 1,469 |
| Wisconsin | 4,336 | 2,832 | 1,504 |
| Nebraska | 3,678 | 1,185 | 2,493 |
| Indiana | 3,588 | 1,841 | 1,747 |
| South Carolina | 3,327 | 861 | 2,466 |
| Louisiana | 3,019 | 1,971 | 1,048 |
| Rhode Island | 2,960 | 2,166 | 794 |
| Ohio | 2,872 | 1,618 | 1,254 |
| Arkansas | 2,780 | 762 | 2,018 |
| Iowa | 2,560 | 816 | 1,744 |
| Tennessee | 2,436 | 1,171 | 1,265 |
| Hawaii | 2,393 | 1,373 | 1,020 |
| Missouri | 2,224 | 1,294 | 930 |
| Minnesota | 2,175 | 1,264 | 911 |
| Alabama | 1,805 | 593 | 1,212 |
| Delaware | 1,312 | 299 | 1,013 |
| Virgin Islands | 1,179 | 901 | 278 |
| Wyoming | 1,072 | 671 | 401 |
| Alaska | 781 | 385 | 396 |
| Kentucky | 750 | 428 | 322 |
| Mississippi | 713 | 384 | 329 |
| New Hampshire | 613 | 320 | 293 |
| West Virginia | 404 | 134 | 270 |
| Guam | 332 | 314 | 18 |
| Maine | 288 | 84 | 204 |
| Montana | 234 | 95 | 139 |
| South Dakota | 125 | 74 | 51 |
| North Dakota | 66 | 22 | 44 |
| Vermont | 64 | 42 | 22 |
| Panama Canal Zone | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mexico | 3,563 | 7 | 3,556 |
| Unknown | 256 | 131 | 125 |

^a Applicants of all ages.

Source: Legalization Application Processing System (LAPS) files through August 12, 1992.

Table 2B. Applications for Legalization by Country of Birth, IRCA Program, and Resolution

| Place of Birth | Total | Section 245A (Pre-1982) | | | | Section 210 (SAW) | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | Total | Granted | Pending | Denied | Total | Granted | Pending | Denied |
| Total^a | 3,040,948 | 1,763,434 | 1,557,545 | 105,511 | 100,378 | 1,277,514 | 1,076,560 | 18,370 | 182,584 |
| North America | 2,277,336 | 1,236,919 | 1,098,053 | 70,262 | 68,604 | 1,040,417 | 876,836 | 13,586 | 149,995 |
| Canada | 7,465 | 7,309 | 6,021 | 853 | 435 | 156 | 137 | 4 | 15 |
| Mexico | 2,269,785 | 1,229,543 | 1,091,986 | 69,399 | 68,158 | 1,040,242 | 876,680 | 13,582 | 149,980 |
| Other N. America | 86 | 67 | 46 | 10 | 11 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Central America | 288,116 | 237,270 | 212,082 | 12,960 | 12,228 | 50,846 | 42,677 | 774 | 7,395 |
| Belize | 6,238 | 6,108 | 5,074 | 646 | 388 | 130 | 110 | 1 | 19 |
| El Salvador | 169,173 | 143,867 | 129,430 | 7,176 | 7,261 | 25,306 | 21,497 | 344 | 3,465 |
| Guatemala | 71,521 | 52,881 | 47,424 | 2,841 | 2,616 | 18,640 | 15,277 | 289 | 3,074 |
| Honduras | 18,360 | 13,234 | 11,422 | 829 | 983 | 5,126 | 4,394 | 92 | 640 |
| Nicaragua | 16,814 | 16,052 | 14,512 | 951 | 589 | 762 | 649 | 24 | 89 |
| Other C. America | 6,010 | 5,128 | 4,220 | 517 | 391 | 882 | 750 | 24 | 108 |
| Caribbean | 124,812 | 60,946 | 49,554 | 6,535 | 4,857 | 63,841 | 59,519 | 1,665 | 2,657 |
| Dominican Republic | 28,507 | 18,497 | 14,897 | 1,989 | 1,611 | 10,010 | 8,562 | 400 | 1,048 |
| Haiti | 60,154 | 16,056 | 13,480 | 1,577 | 999 | 44,098 | 42,344 | 935 | 819 |
| Jamaica | 19,739 | 13,459 | 10,981 | 1,278 | 1,200 | 6,280 | 5,535 | 238 | 507 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 5,440 | 3,105 | 2,502 | 322 | 281 | 2,335 | 2,069 | 60 | 206 |
| Other Caribbean | 10,972 | 9,829 | 7,694 | 1,369 | 766 | 1,118 | 1,009 | 32 | 77 |
| South America | 104,260 | 74,121 | 64,849 | 4,721 | 4,551 | 30,139 | 26,133 | 570 | 3,436 |
| Argentina | 5,941 | 5,071 | 4,484 | 349 | 238 | 870 | 726 | 13 | 131 |
| Brazil | 7,792 | 1,752 | 1,417 | 142 | 193 | 6,040 | 5,400 | 114 | 526 |
| Colombia | 35,069 | 26,541 | 22,890 | 1,792 | 1,859 | 8,528 | 7,381 | 170 | 977 |
| Ecuador | 16,419 | 13,280 | 11,915 | 634 | 731 | 3,139 | 2,659 | 73 | 407 |
| Peru | 19,854 | 12,707 | 11,335 | 699 | 673 | 7,147 | 6,160 | 134 | 853 |
| Other S. America | 19,185 | 14,770 | 12,808 | 1,105 | 857 | 4,415 | 3,807 | 66 | 542 |
| Asia | 152,483 | 82,467 | 72,003 | 5,561 | 4,903 | 70,016 | 54,589 | 1,373 | 14,054 |
| Bangladesh | 8,087 | 1,342 | 1,173 | 57 | 112 | 6,745 | 4,844 | 103 | 1,798 |
| China, Mainland | 11,339 | 9,100 | 8,041 | 680 | 379 | 2,239 | 1,294 | 29 | 916 |
| India | 24,027 | 5,287 | 4,707 | 250 | 330 | 18,740 | 15,883 | 239 | 2,618 |
| Iran | 15,281 | 14,618 | 12,430 | 1,242 | 946 | 663 | 541 | 23 | 99 |
| Korea | 11,583 | 5,873 | 5,094 | 453 | 326 | 5,710 | 4,911 | 183 | 616 |
| Pakistan | 21,859 | 4,824 | 4,221 | 214 | 389 | 17,035 | 12,701 | 257 | 4,077 |
| Philippines | 29,797 | 19,390 | 17,460 | 1,001 | 929 | 10,407 | 8,625 | 286 | 1,496 |
| Other Asia | 30,510 | 22,033 | 18,877 | 1,664 | 1,492 | 8,477 | 5,790 | 253 | 2,434 |
| Africa | 46,154 | 32,287 | 27,383 | 1,968 | 2,936 | 13,867 | 10,992 | 267 | 2,608 |
| Egypt | 5,136 | 1,714 | 1,508 | 91 | 115 | 3,422 | 2,052 | 55 | 1,315 |
| Ghana | 7,196 | 5,389 | 4,874 | 257 | 258 | 1,807 | 1,622 | 22 | 163 |
| Nigeria | 16,246 | 11,414 | 9,876 | 572 | 966 | 4,832 | 4,342 | 101 | 389 |
| Other Africa | 17,576 | 13,770 | 11,125 | 1,048 | 1,597 | 3,806 | 2,976 | 89 | 741 |
| Europe | 40,139 | 35,112 | 30,364 | 2,798 | 1,950 | 5,027 | 3,781 | 79 | 1,167 |
| Poland | 17,590 | 17,025 | 15,459 | 948 | 618 | 565 | 436 | 5 | 124 |
| United Kingdom | 5,631 | 5,313 | 4,408 | 578 | 327 | 318 | 275 | 4 | 39 |
| Other Europe | 16,918 | 12,774 | 10,497 | 1,272 | 1,005 | 4,144 | 3,070 | 70 | 1,004 |
| Oceania | 7,434 | 4,188 | 3,231 | 672 | 285 | 3,246 | 1,970 | 52 | 1,224 |
| Stateless | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 237 | 122 | 26 | 32 | 64 | 115 | 63 | 4 | 48 |

^aApplicants of all ages.

Source: Legalization Application Processing System (LAPS) files through August 12, 1992.

Table 3A. Region of Origin: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Region of Origin (percent) | | | | | Median Year of Entry | Median Age in 1992 |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | Total | Mexico | Central America | Other Western Hemisphere | Canada and Other | | |
| Total | Legalized Adults ^a (number in '000s) | 1,295 | 893 | 189 | 93 | 119 | 1979 | 36 |
| | Percent | 100 | 69 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 1979 | 36 |
| Sex | Male | 100 | 70 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 1979 | 36 |
| | Female | 100 | 68 | 17 | 7 | 8 | 1979 | 37 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 100 | 81 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1972 | 42 |
| | 1975-1979 | 100 | 73 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 1978 | 36 |
| | 1980 or later | 100 | 58 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 1981 | 33 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 100 | 84 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1979 | 28 |
| | 18 or more | 100 | 62 | 17 | 9 | 12 | 1979 | 39 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 100 | 84 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1979 | 38 |
| | 7 to 11 | 100 | 71 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 1979 | 34 |
| | 12 or more | 100 | 42 | 16 | 15 | 27 | 1979 | 36 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 100 | 87 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1979 | 40 |
| | Not very well | 100 | 74 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 1979 | 36 |
| | Very well, well | 100 | 52 | 16 | 11 | 21 | 1979 | 35 |
| Place of Residence | California | 100 | 77 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 1979 | 36 |
| | Texas | 100 | 80 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 1980 | 35 |
| | New York | 100 | 13 | 15 | 48 | 24 | 1980 | 39 |
| | Other | 100 | 61 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 1979 | 37 |
| Labor Force Status | Employed | 100 | 68 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 1979 | 36 |
| | Unemployed | 100 | 72 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 1978 | 37 |
| | Not in L.F. | 100 | 74 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 1979 | 37 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 100 | 81 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 1980 | 26 |
| | 30-39 | 100 | 70 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 1979 | 34 |
| | 40 or more | 100 | 61 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 1977 | 46 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 100 | 70 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 1979 | 38 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 100 | 75 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 1979 | 36 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 100 | 71 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 1979 | 36 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 100 | 62 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 1979 | 36 |

^aSection 245A beneficiaries ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

Table 3B. Characteristics of Legalized Adults by Region of Origin, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Total | | Region of Origin (percent) | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Number in '000s | Percent | Mexico | Central America | Other Western Hemisphere | Other Including Canada |
| Total | Legalized Adults ^a | 1,295 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Sex | Male | 724 | 56 | 57 | 50 | 54 | 62 |
| | Female | 570 | 44 | 43 | 50 | 46 | 38 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 285 | 22 | 26 | 10 | 17 | 15 |
| | 1975-1979 | 497 | 39 | 41 | 31 | 26 | 45 |
| | 1980 or later | 506 | 39 | 33 | 59 | 57 | 40 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 394 | 31 | 37 | 18 | 16 | 11 |
| | 18 or more | 893 | 69 | 63 | 82 | 84 | 89 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 597 | 46 | 57 | 37 | 17 | 4 |
| | 7 to 11 | 328 | 25 | 26 | 32 | 24 | 12 |
| | 12 or more | 369 | 29 | 17 | 31 | 59 | 84 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 283 | 22 | 28 | 15 | 8 | 2 |
| | Not very well | 541 | 42 | 45 | 47 | 37 | 14 |
| | Very well, well | 467 | 36 | 27 | 38 | 55 | 84 |
| Place of Residence | California | 750 | 58 | 64 | 65 | 10 | 36 |
| | Texas | 166 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| | New York | 94 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 49 | 19 |
| | Other | 284 | 22 | 19 | 16 | 37 | 38 |
| Labor Force Status in 1992 | Employed | 969 | 75 | 73 | 77 | 77 | 82 |
| | Unemployed | 83 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| | Not in Labor Force | 241 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 13 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 286 | 22 | 26 | 17 | 15 | 8 |
| | 30-39 | 581 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 38 | 44 |
| | 40 or more | 421 | 33 | 29 | 36 | 47 | 48 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 256 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 14 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 314 | 27 | 29 | 28 | 19 | 15 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 298 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 309 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 32 | 49 |

^aSection 245A beneficiaries ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

Table 3C. English Proficiency: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Able to Speak English (percent) | | | | English Speaking Skills Limit Job Opportunities (percent) | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---|------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | Total | Very Well, Well | Not Very Well | Not at All | Total | Not at All | Some-what | A Great Deal |
| Total | Legalized Adults ^a (number in '000s) | 1,295 | 467 | 541 | 283 | 1,295 | 474 | 448 | 362 |
| | Percent | 100 | 36 | 42 | 22 | 100 | 37 | 35 | 28 |
| Sex | Male | 100 | 40 | 44 | 16 | 100 | 40 | 37 | 23 |
| | Female | 100 | 32 | 39 | 29 | 100 | 33 | 32 | 35 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 100 | 27 | 45 | 28 | 100 | 32 | 37 | 31 |
| | Central America | 100 | 38 | 47 | 15 | 100 | 34 | 38 | 28 |
| | Other | 100 | 72 | 24 | 4 | 100 | 58 | 26 | 16 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 100 | 37 | 38 | 25 | 100 | 42 | 34 | 24 |
| | 1975-1979 | 100 | 39 | 40 | 21 | 100 | 39 | 35 | 26 |
| | 1980 or later | 100 | 33 | 46 | 21 | 100 | 32 | 36 | 32 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 100 | 50 | 35 | 15 | 100 | 45 | 33 | 22 |
| | 18 or more | 100 | 30 | 45 | 25 | 100 | 33 | 36 | 31 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 100 | 12 | 51 | 37 | 100 | 25 | 37 | 38 |
| | 7 to 11 | 100 | 38 | 48 | 14 | 100 | 35 | 40 | 25 |
| | 12 or more | 100 | 74 | 21 | 5 | 100 | 57 | 27 | 16 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 100 | - | - | 100 | 100 | 22 | 27 | 51 |
| | Not very well | 100 | - | 100 | - | 100 | 20 | 48 | 32 |
| | Very well, well | 100 | 100 | - | - | 100 | 65 | 25 | 10 |
| Place of Residence | California | 100 | 34 | 42 | 24 | 100 | 37 | 36 | 27 |
| | Texas | 100 | 28 | 46 | 26 | 100 | 29 | 31 | 40 |
| | New York | 100 | 49 | 40 | 11 | 100 | 46 | 27 | 27 |
| | Other | 100 | 42 | 39 | 19 | 100 | 38 | 38 | 24 |
| Labor Force Status in 1992 | Employed | 100 | 39 | 43 | 18 | 100 | 39 | 36 | 25 |
| | Unemployed | 100 | 34 | 42 | 24 | 100 | 33 | 34 | 33 |
| | Not in L.F. | 100 | 24 | 39 | 37 | 100 | 32 | 30 | 38 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 100 | 53 | 34 | 13 | 100 | 46 | 33 | 21 |
| | 30-39 | 100 | 36 | 45 | 19 | 100 | 35 | 38 | 27 |
| | 40 or more | 100 | 25 | 43 | 32 | 100 | 34 | 32 | 34 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 100 | 22 | 46 | 32 | 100 | 27 | 35 | 38 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 100 | 27 | 48 | 25 | 100 | 32 | 36 | 32 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 100 | 38 | 43 | 19 | 100 | 37 | 37 | 26 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 100 | 56 | 33 | 11 | 100 | 49 | 33 | 18 |

- Not applicable.

^aSection 245A beneficiaries ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

Table 3D. Characteristics of English-Proficient and English-Limited Legalized Adults, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Speak Only English at Home (percent) | Total | Able to Speak English (percent) | | | English Ability Seen as Limiting Job Opportunities (percent) | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|--|-----------|--------------|
| | | | | Very Well, Well | Not Well | Not at All | Not at All | Some-what | A Great Deal |
| Total | Legalized Adults ^a (number in '000s) | 50 | 1,295 | 467 | 541 | 283 | 474 | 448 | 362 |
| | Percent | 4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Sex | Male | 4 | 56 | 61 | 59 | 41 | 60 | 60 | 46 |
| | Female | 4 | 44 | 39 | 41 | 59 | 40 | 40 | 54 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 1 | 69 | 52 | 74 | 87 | 60 | 72 | 76 |
| | Central America | 4 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 15 |
| | Other | 17 | 16 | 32 | 9 | 3 | 26 | 12 | 9 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 5 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 19 |
| | 1975-1979 | 3 | 39 | 42 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 38 | 36 |
| | 1980 or later | 4 | 39 | 36 | 43 | 37 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 3 | 31 | 42 | 25 | 22 | 38 | 29 | 23 |
| | 18 or more | 4 | 69 | 58 | 75 | 78 | 62 | 71 | 77 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 1 | 46 | 15 | 57 | 77 | 32 | 49 | 61 |
| | 7 to 11 | 3 | 25 | 26 | 29 | 17 | 24 | 29 | 23 |
| | 12 or more | 9 | 29 | 59 | 14 | 6 | 44 | 22 | 16 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 0 | 22 | - | - | 100 | 13 | 17 | 40 |
| | Not very well | 0 | 42 | - | 100 | - | 23 | 57 | 47 |
| | Very well, well | 11 | 36 | 100 | - | - | 64 | 26 | 13 |
| Place of Residence | California | 2 | 58 | 55 | 58 | 62 | 59 | 59 | 56 |
| | Texas | 1 | 13 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 18 |
| | New York | 15 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 7 |
| | Other | 6 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 19 |
| Labor Force Status in 1992 | Employed | 4 | 75 | 82 | 76 | 61 | 78 | 78 | 67 |
| | Unemployed | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| | Not in L.F. | 3 | 19 | 12 | 17 | 32 | 16 | 16 | 25 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 3 | 22 | 32 | 18 | 13 | 28 | 21 | 17 |
| | 30-39 | 3 | 45 | 45 | 49 | 39 | 42 | 49 | 44 |
| | 40 or more | 5 | 33 | 23 | 33 | 48 | 30 | 30 | 39 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 3 | 22 | 13 | 23 | 33 | 16 | 22 | 29 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 3 | 27 | 20 | 30 | 31 | 23 | 27 | 30 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 3 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 22 | 26 | 27 | 24 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 5 | 26 | 40 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 24 | 17 |

- Not applicable.

^aSection 245A beneficiaries ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

Table 3E. Educational Profile: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Years of Schooling Completed (percent) | | | | Percent of Adults Who Have Attended | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|--------|---------|------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Total | 0 to 6 | 7 to 11 | 12 or more | Some School in U.S. | Since Application for Temporary Residence | | |
| | | | | | | | Formal School Toward Degree | Vocational, Trade, or Business School | More than 40 Hours English Classes |
| Total | Legalized Adults ^a (number in '000s) | 1,295 | 597 | 328 | 369 | 284 | 153 | 200 | 407 |
| | Percent | 100 | 46 | 25 | 29 | 22 | 12 | 16 | 32 |
| Sex | Male | 100 | 45 | 25 | 30 | 23 | 12 | 17 | 31 |
| | Female | 100 | 48 | 26 | 27 | 21 | 12 | 14 | 32 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 100 | 57 | 26 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 13 | 32 |
| | Central America | 100 | 37 | 32 | 31 | 21 | 14 | 19 | 40 |
| | Other | 100 | 10 | 17 | 73 | 35 | 19 | 22 | 23 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 100 | 56 | 20 | 24 | 23 | 11 | 13 | 25 |
| | 1975-1979 | 100 | 47 | 24 | 29 | 25 | 12 | 17 | 29 |
| | 1980 or later | 100 | 40 | 29 | 31 | 19 | 12 | 16 | 38 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 100 | 35 | 34 | 31 | 43 | 20 | 21 | 33 |
| | 18 or more | 100 | 51 | 22 | 27 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 31 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 100 | 77 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 25 |
| | Not very well | 100 | 57 | 29 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 36 |
| | Very well, well | 100 | 15 | 26 | 59 | 49 | 26 | 28 | 30 |
| Place of Residence | California | 100 | 47 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 12 | 15 | 33 |
| | Texas | 100 | 57 | 24 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 28 |
| | New York | 100 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 22 | 13 | 22 | 27 |
| | Other | 100 | 43 | 22 | 35 | 21 | 12 | 17 | 31 |
| Labor Force Status in 1992 | Employed | 100 | 44 | 25 | 31 | 23 | 12 | 16 | 32 |
| | Unemployed | 100 | 49 | 30 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 19 | 28 |
| | Not in Labor Force | 100 | 55 | 24 | 21 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 29 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 100 | 28 | 37 | 35 | 46 | 24 | 22 | 36 |
| | 30-39 | 100 | 46 | 26 | 28 | 19 | 10 | 16 | 32 |
| | 40 or more | 100 | 60 | 16 | 24 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 28 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 100 | 56 | 26 | 18 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 31 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 100 | 53 | 28 | 19 | 17 | 9 | 13 | 33 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 100 | 45 | 27 | 28 | 23 | 13 | 15 | 33 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 100 | 31 | 21 | 48 | 33 | 18 | 23 | 31 |

^aSection 245A beneficiaries ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

Table 4A. Labor Force Participation Rates: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1987/88 and 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Labor Force Participation Rate | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|------|
| | | Total | | Male | | Female | |
| | | 1987 | 1992 | 1987 | 1992 | 1987 | 1992 |
| Total | U.S. Residents ^a | 76 | 79 | 85 | 88 | 66 | 70 |
| | Legalized Adults ^b | 85 | 81 | 96 | 94 | 70 | 66 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 83 | 80 | 96 | 93 | 65 | 62 |
| | Central America | 89 | 83 | 98 | 93 | 80 | 73 |
| | Other | 88 | 86 | 94 | 94 | 81 | 73 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 85 | 80 | 96 | 91 | 71 | 65 |
| | 1975-1979 | 83 | 82 | 95 | 94 | 68 | 67 |
| | 1980 or later | 86 | 81 | 97 | 95 | 72 | 65 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 80 | 81 | 91 | 93 | 65 | 64 |
| | 18 or more | 87 | 82 | 98 | 94 | 72 | 67 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 84 | 78 | 98 | 93 | 67 | 59 |
| | 7 to 11 | 86 | 83 | 97 | 92 | 72 | 70 |
| | 12 or more | 84 | 86 | 92 | 95 | 74 | 73 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 79 | 68 | 97 | 91 | 67 | 53 |
| | Not very well | 87 | 83 | 98 | 94 | 71 | 67 |
| | Very well, well | 85 | 88 | 93 | 95 | 73 | 77 |
| Place of Residence | California | 84 | 79 | 95 | 93 | 70 | 63 |
| | Texas | 84 | 84 | 96 | 95 | 69 | 69 |
| | New York | 91 | 86 | 98 | 95 | 80 | 73 |
| | Other | 84 | 84 | 96 | 94 | 67 | 69 |
| Age | 21-29 | 78 | 82 | 88 | 94 | 65 | 65 |
| | 30-39 | 86 | 83 | 98 | 95 | 69 | 67 |
| | 40 or more | 87 | 79 | 98 | 90 | 75 | 65 |
| Family Income Previous Year | \$11,999 or less | 84 | 74 | 97 | 90 | 73 | 61 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 86 | 82 | 97 | 94 | 71 | 66 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 86 | 84 | 97 | 95 | 68 | 67 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 85 | 88 | 94 | 96 | 71 | 75 |

^aThe 1987 base is U.S. residents ages 16 to 64; the 1992 base is U.S. residents ages 20 to 64.

^bBase for both years is section 245A beneficiaries who were ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Sources: Legalized adults (Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. prime-age adults (BLS, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1988 and January 1993. Annual averages).

Table 4B. Proportions Employed and Economically Inactive: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1987/88 and 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Percent Employed | | | | | | Percent Not in Labor Force | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------|------|------|--------|------|----------------------------|------|------|------|--------|------|
| | | Total | | Male | | Female | | Total | | Male | | Female | |
| | | 1987 | 1992 | 1987 | 1992 | 1987 | 1992 | 1987 | 1992 | 1987 | 1992 | 1987 | 1992 |
| Total | U.S. Residents ^a | 71 | 74 | 80 | 82 | 62 | 66 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 12 | 34 | 30 |
| | Legalized Adults ^b | 81 | 75 | 94 | 86 | 64 | 61 | 15 | 19 | 4 | 6 | 30 | 34 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 79 | 73 | 94 | 85 | 59 | 58 | 17 | 20 | 4 | 7 | 35 | 38 |
| | Central America | 85 | 77 | 96 | 87 | 75 | 66 | 11 | 17 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 27 |
| | Other | 85 | 80 | 92 | 88 | 76 | 68 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 27 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 83 | 71 | 95 | 82 | 67 | 57 | 15 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 29 | 35 |
| | 1975-1979 | 78 | 76 | 92 | 86 | 62 | 64 | 17 | 18 | 5 | 6 | 32 | 33 |
| | 1980 or later | 82 | 76 | 95 | 89 | 66 | 60 | 14 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 28 | 35 |
| Age at Arrival in U.S. | 17 or less | 74 | 74 | 86 | 85 | 58 | 59 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 35 | 36 |
| | 18 or more | 84 | 75 | 97 | 86 | 67 | 62 | 13 | 18 | 2 | 6 | 28 | 33 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 81 | 71 | 97 | 85 | 62 | 54 | 16 | 22 | 2 | 7 | 33 | 41 |
| | 7 to 11 | 81 | 75 | 92 | 83 | 66 | 65 | 14 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 28 | 30 |
| | 12 or more | 81 | 81 | 89 | 90 | 68 | 69 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 26 | 27 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 74 | 61 | 95 | 81 | 59 | 48 | 21 | 32 | 3 | 9 | 33 | 47 |
| | Not very well | 85 | 76 | 97 | 86 | 67 | 62 | 13 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 29 | 33 |
| | Very well, well | 81 | 82 | 90 | 88 | 67 | 72 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 27 | 23 |
| Place of Residence | California | 80 | 72 | 93 | 84 | 64 | 59 | 16 | 21 | 5 | 7 | 30 | 37 |
| | Texas | 80 | 78 | 92 | 86 | 64 | 67 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 31 | 31 |
| | New York | 87 | 80 | 97 | 89 | 72 | 64 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 27 |
| | Other | 81 | 78 | 94 | 89 | 63 | 63 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 33 | 31 |
| Age | 21-29 | 72 | 76 | 84 | 87 | 56 | 60 | 22 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 35 | 35 |
| | 30-39 | 83 | 77 | 97 | 88 | 64 | 62 | 14 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 31 | 33 |
| | 40 or more | 84 | 71 | 96 | 82 | 70 | 59 | 13 | 21 | 2 | 10 | 25 | 35 |
| Family Income Previous Year | \$11,999 or less | 80 | 63 | 94 | 74 | 68 | 53 | 16 | 26 | 3 | 10 | 27 | 39 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 82 | 76 | 95 | 87 | 64 | 61 | 14 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 29 | 34 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 83 | 79 | 95 | 89 | 63 | 62 | 14 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 32 | 33 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 82 | 84 | 92 | 91 | 66 | 72 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 29 | 25 |

^aThe 1987 base is U.S. civilians ages 16 to 64; the 1992 base is U.S. civilians ages 20 to 64.

^bThe base for both years is legalized aliens who were ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Note: Residual (not shown) is percent of persons with the given set of characteristics who were unemployed.

Sources: Legalized adults (Legalized Population Survey [LPS1] restricted sample and Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. residents (BLS, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1988 and January 1993. Annual averages).

Table 4C. Work Schedules: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Mean Hours of Work Per Week Employed Persons, 1992 | | | Percent Working More Than 40 Hours per Week, 1992 | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | Legalized Workers | 40 | 42 | 37 | 24 | 30 | 14 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 40 | 42 | 37 | 23 | 29 | 12 |
| | Central America | 39 | 41 | 37 | 20 | 22 | 16 |
| | Other | 42 | 44 | 38 | 30 | 37 | 18 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 40 | 41 | 37 | 24 | 30 | 12 |
| | 1975-1979 | 41 | 43 | 37 | 25 | 30 | 15 |
| | 1980 or later | 41 | 42 | 37 | 24 | 29 | 14 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 41 | 42 | 37 | 23 | 29 | 13 |
| | 18 or more | 40 | 42 | 37 | 24 | 30 | 14 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 40 | 41 | 37 | 21 | 27 | 10 |
| | 7 to 11 | 41 | 43 | 37 | 25 | 31 | 14 |
| | 12 or more | 41 | 43 | 38 | 28 | 32 | 19 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 40 | 41 | 37 | 20 | 26 | 13 |
| | Not very well | 40 | 42 | 37 | 23 | 28 | 12 |
| | Very well, well | 41 | 43 | 37 | 27 | 33 | 16 |
| Place of Residence | California | 40 | 42 | 37 | 22 | 27 | 15 |
| | Texas | 40 | 42 | 37 | 23 | 30 | 11 |
| | New York | 42 | 44 | 38 | 35 | 43 | 19 |
| | Other | 41 | 43 | 37 | 25 | 31 | 11 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 40 | 42 | 38 | 23 | 27 | 15 |
| | 30-39 | 41 | 43 | 37 | 25 | 32 | 13 |
| | 40 or more | 40 | 41 | 37 | 23 | 27 | 15 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 38 | 39 | 36 | 15 | 18 | 12 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 40 | 41 | 37 | 22 | 26 | 13 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 41 | 42 | 37 | 25 | 31 | 11 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 43 | 44 | 39 | 32 | 38 | 20 |

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

BLANK

PAGE

Table 4D. Major Industry of Employment: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Industry (percent) | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------|----------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | Total | Agricultural | Construction | Manufacturing | | Wholesale, Retail Trade | | Services | | | Other ^a |
| | | | | | Durable | Non-durable | Restaurant | Other | Business | Private Household | Other | |
| Total | U.S. Workers | 100 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 28 | 19 |
| | Legalized Workers | 100 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 8 |
| Sex | Male | 100 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| | Female | 100 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 14 | 23 | 7 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 100 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 5 |
| | Central America | 100 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 9 |
| | Other | 100 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 22 | 17 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 100 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 7 |
| | 1975-1979 | 100 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 10 |
| | 1980 or later | 100 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 17 | 7 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 100 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 7 |
| | 18 or more | 100 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 8 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 100 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 4 |
| | 7 to 11 | 100 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 6 |
| | 12 or more | 100 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 22 | 15 |

Table 4D, continued

| Variable Characteristic | | Industry (percent) | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------|----------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | Total | Agricultural | Construction | Manufacturing | | Wholesale, Retail Trade | | Services | | | Other ^a |
| | | | | | Durable | Non-durable | Restaurant | Other | Business | Private Household | Other | |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 100 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 4 |
| | Not very well | 100 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 5 |
| | Very well, well | 100 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 13 |
| Place of Residence | California | 100 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 17 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 8 |
| | Texas | 100 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 6 |
| | New York | 100 | - | 3 | 6 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 15 |
| | Other | 100 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 17 | 8 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 100 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 7 |
| | 30-39 | 100 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 9 |
| | 40 or more | 100 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 8 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 100 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 5 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 100 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 6 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 100 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 8 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 100 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 12 |

- Less than 0.5 percent.

^aIncludes mining; transportation, communication and public utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; and public administration.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Sources: Legalized workforce (Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. workforce (BLS, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1993. Annual averages).

Table 4E. Major Occupation of Employment: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992

| | | Occupation (percent) | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|-------|---------------------------|----------------------|------|-------|------|---------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Variable | Characteristic | Total | Professional, Technical, Managerial | Sales | Administrative Support | Services | | | Farm | Craft and Repair | Operator, Transport | Labor |
| | | | | | | Private Household | Food | Other | | | | |
| Total | U.S. Workers | 100 | 30 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 4 |
| | Legalized Workers | 100 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 24 | 9 |
| Sex | Male | 100 | 8 | 4 | 5 | - | 12 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 25 | 10 |
| | Female | 100 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 21 | 8 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 100 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 16 | 26 | 11 |
| | Central America | 100 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 13 | 20 | 5 |
| | Other | 100 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 4 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 100 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 25 | 9 |
| | 1975-1979 | 100 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 25 | 8 |
| | 1980 or later | 100 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 15 | 21 | 10 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 100 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 22 | 10 |
| | 18 or more | 100 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 24 | 9 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 100 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 16 | 27 | 10 |
| | 7 to 11 | 100 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 26 | 9 |
| | 12 or more | 100 | 19 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 16 | 7 |

Table 4E, continued

| Variable | Characteristic | Occupation (percent) | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---|-------|---------------------------|----------------------|------|-------|------|---------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | Total | Professional, Technical, Managerial | Sales | Administrative Support | Services | | | Farm | Craft and Repair | Operator, Transport | Labor |
| | | | | | | Private Household | Food | Other | | | | |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 100 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 33 | 10 |
| | Not very well | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 26 | 11 |
| | Very well, well | 100 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 16 | 6 |
| Place of Residence | California | 100 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 27 | 8 |
| | Texas | 100 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 18 | 16 | 13 |
| | New York | 100 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 5 |
| | Other | 100 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 11 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 100 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 21 | 10 |
| | 30-39 | 100 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 25 | 10 |
| | 40 or more | 100 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 23 | 7 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 100 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 21 | 10 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 26 | 10 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 100 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 24 | 9 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 100 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 16 | 24 | 7 |

- Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Sources: Legalized workforce (Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. workforce (Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1993. Annual averages).

Table 4F. Class of Work: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Employed Persons by Class of Work, 1992 (percent) | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total | Wage or Salary | Government Employee | Self-Employed ^a |
| Total | U.S. Workers | 100 | 75 | 16 | 9 |
| | Legalized Workers | 100 | 88 | 4 | 8 |
| Sex | Male | 100 | 88 | 3 | 9 |
| | Female | 100 | 88 | 5 | 7 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 100 | 91 | 3 | 6 |
| | Central America | 100 | 88 | 4 | 8 |
| | Other | 100 | 76 | 7 | 17 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 100 | 87 | 3 | 10 |
| | 1975-1979 | 100 | 88 | 4 | 8 |
| | 1980 or later | 100 | 89 | 4 | 7 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 100 | 91 | 4 | 5 |
| | 18 or more | 100 | 87 | 3 | 10 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 100 | 92 | 2 | 6 |
| | 7 to 11 | 100 | 91 | 2 | 7 |
| | 12 or more | 100 | 80 | 7 | 13 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 100 | 94 | 2 | 4 |
| | Not very well | 100 | 91 | 2 | 7 |
| | Very well, well | 100 | 82 | 6 | 12 |
| Place of Residence | California | 100 | 88 | 4 | 8 |
| | Texas | 100 | 90 | 2 | 8 |
| | New York | 100 | 83 | 8 | 9 |
| | Other | 100 | 89 | 3 | 8 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 100 | 91 | 4 | 5 |
| | 30-39 | 100 | 89 | 3 | 8 |
| | 40 or older | 100 | 85 | 4 | 11 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 100 | 87 | 4 | 9 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 100 | 89 | 3 | 8 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 100 | 91 | 3 | 6 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 100 | 85 | 5 | 10 |

^aIncludes unpaid family workers, who account for no more than 1 percent of total.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Sources: Legalized workforce (Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. workforce (BLS, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1993. Annual averages).

Table 4G. Employment Benefits Received: Legalized Wage and Salary Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992

| Table 4C. Employment Benefits Received: Legalized Wage and Salary Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992 | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Variable | Characteristic | Percent of Population With Wage and Salary Jobs | Percent of Wage and Salary Workers | | | | | Payroll Deductions for Pension |
| | | | Union Members | Receiving Paid | | | | |
| | | | | Health Insurance ^a | Vacation | Holidays | Sick Leave | |
| Total | Legalized Workers (number in '000s) | 884 | 127 | 431 | 607 | 565 | 380 | 213 |
| | Percent | 68 | 15 | 49 | 70 | 65 | 45 | 26 |
| Sex | Male | 78 | 15 | 55 | 72 | 67 | 46 | 29 |
| | Female | 56 | 13 | 39 | 68 | 63 | 44 | 22 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 68 | 14 | 47 | 70 | 64 | 40 | 26 |
| | Central America | 71 | 13 | 46 | 68 | 66 | 48 | 23 |
| | Other | 66 | 21 | 57 | 74 | 71 | 63 | 31 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 63 | 15 | 52 | 70 | 68 | 47 | 29 |
| | 1975-1979 | 69 | 15 | 49 | 71 | 65 | 45 | 28 |
| | 1980 or later | 70 | 14 | 47 | 70 | 65 | 44 | 23 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 70 | 13 | 48 | 72 | 65 | 44 | 27 |
| | 18 or more | 68 | 15 | 49 | 70 | 65 | 46 | 26 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 66 | 13 | 41 | 63 | 57 | 34 | 23 |
| | 7 to 11 | 69 | 14 | 48 | 73 | 69 | 46 | 26 |
| | 12 or more | 71 | 18 | 61 | 79 | 75 | 61 | 31 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 58 | 14 | 39 | 62 | 57 | 30 | 22 |
| | Not very well | 71 | 15 | 45 | 68 | 62 | 40 | 23 |
| | Very well, well | 72 | 15 | 58 | 77 | 73 | 58 | 32 |
| Place of Residence | California | 66 | 14 | 51 | 70 | 66 | 45 | 28 |
| | Texas | 71 | 2 | 40 | 67 | 56 | 37 | 14 |
| | New York | 72 | 30 | 47 | 64 | 64 | 57 | 28 |
| | Other | 72 | 18 | 49 | 75 | 69 | 46 | 28 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 72 | 11 | 48 | 72 | 66 | 44 | 26 |
| | 30-39 | 70 | 15 | 50 | 71 | 66 | 45 | 26 |
| | 40 or more | 63 | 17 | 48 | 68 | 65 | 46 | 28 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 56 | 8 | 22 | 49 | 44 | 26 | 13 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 69 | 14 | 45 | 67 | 62 | 39 | 24 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 74 | 16 | 55 | 76 | 71 | 48 | 29 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 76 | 17 | 65 | 82 | 77 | 60 | 35 |

^aEmployer paid all or part of premium.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

Table 4H. Earnings of Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics: First U.S. Job, at Application, and 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Mean Hourly Wage (constant 1992 dollars) | | | Individual Earnings 1991 (median) | Family Earnings 1991 (median) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------|--|--|
| | | First U.S. Job | At Application ^a | In 1992 | | |
| Total | U.S. Workers ^b | - | \$8.98 | \$10.33 | \$17,146 | \$35,939 |
| | Legalized Workers | \$7.59 | \$7.57 | \$ 8.71 | \$12,670 | \$20,147 |
| Sex | Male | 8.20 | 8.33 | 9.43 | 15,198 | 21,968 |
| | Female | 6.67 | 6.15 | 7.41 | 8,748 | 17,507 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 7.51 | 7.14 | 8.11 | 12,091 | 19,112 |
| | Central America | 6.53 | 7.30 | 8.42 | 11,869 | 19,471 |
| | Other | 8.99 | 9.64 | 11.46 | 17,982 | 26,804 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 9.98 | 8.37 | 9.06 | 12,608 | 19,878 |
| | 1975-1979 | 7.91 | 7.83 | 8.82 | 13,170 | 20,927 |
| | 1980 or later | 5.91 | 6.88 | 8.42 | 12,257 | 19,560 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 7.99 | 7.10 | 8.34 | 12,523 | 21,214 |
| | 18 or more | 7.42 | 7.76 | 7.88 | 12,748 | 19,652 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 7.03 | 6.91 | 7.56 | 10,963 | 17,187 |
| | 7 to 11 | 7.48 | 7.29 | 8.09 | 12,470 | 19,260 |
| | 12 or more | 8.64 | 8.93 | 10.92 | 16,903 | 27,041 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 6.96 | 6.08 | 6.65 | 9,168 | 15,137 |
| | Not very well | 6.99 | 7.22 | 8.11 | 11,943 | 18,761 |
| | Very well, well | 8.71 | 8.87 | 10.33 | 16,119 | 25,352 |
| Place of Residence | California | 7.72 | 7.67 | 9.02 | 12,597 | 20,498 |
| | Texas | 6.63 | 6.34 | 7.17 | 11,019 | 16,396 |
| | New York | 7.59 | 8.38 | 9.13 | 14,778 | 20,976 |
| | Other | 7.83 | 7.75 | 8.68 | 13,211 | 21,100 |
| Age | 20-29 | 7.11 | 6.50 | 8.34 | 11,967 | 21,129 |
| | 30-39 | 7.35 | 7.83 | 8.91 | 13,430 | 20,378 |
| | 40 or more | 8.28 | 7.85 | 8.68 | 11,961 | 18,700 |
| Family Income Previous Year | \$11,999 or less | 6.85 | 6.04 | 6.10 | 6,444 | 8,104 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 7.23 | 6.80 | 7.42 | 12,511 | 15,665 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 7.73 | 7.58 | 8.67 | 14,834 | 24,083 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 8.52 | 9.80 | 11.93 | 21,651 | 40,159 |

- Not applicable.

^aU.S. workers, annual average, 1987; Legalized workers' wages during week prior to application in either 1987 or 1988.

^bEarnings of U.S. production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls.

Sources: Legalized workforce (Legalized Population Survey [LPS1] restricted sample and Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. wage data (BLS, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1993. Annual average); U.S. earnings data (BLS, unpublished data from the Current Population Survey, March 1992).

Table 4I. Method of Payment and Payroll Deductions: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Method of Payment for Wage and Salary Workers (percent) | | | | Percent of Wage and Salary Workers Having Payroll Deductions for | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | | Total | Cash Only | Check Only | Partially in Cash | Federal, State Income Tax ^a | Social Security ^a |
| Total | Legalized Workers (number in '000s) | 882 | 58 | 746 | 44 | 795 | 789 |
| | Percent | 100 | 7 | 88 | 5 | 90 | 90 |
| Sex | Male | 100 | 5 | 90 | 5 | 93 | 92 |
| | Female | 100 | 9 | 86 | 5 | 87 | 87 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 100 | 5 | 90 | 5 | 92 | 92 |
| | Central America | 100 | 11 | 83 | 6 | 85 | 85 |
| | Other | 100 | 11 | 85 | 4 | 90 | 89 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 100 | 5 | 89 | 6 | 91 | 93 |
| | 1975-1979 | 100 | 6 | 90 | 4 | 90 | 89 |
| | 1980 or later | 100 | 8 | 87 | 5 | 90 | 90 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 100 | 5 | 91 | 4 | 93 | 93 |
| | 18 or more | 100 | 8 | 87 | 5 | 89 | 89 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 100 | 8 | 87 | 5 | 88 | 89 |
| | 7 to 11 | 100 | 5 | 90 | 5 | 92 | 91 |
| | 12 or more | 100 | 6 | 90 | 4 | 93 | 92 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 100 | 9 | 86 | 5 | 87 | 89 |
| | Not very well | 100 | 7 | 87 | 6 | 90 | 89 |
| | Very well, well | 100 | 5 | 91 | 4 | 93 | 92 |
| Place of Residence | California | 100 | 5 | 90 | 5 | 90 | 90 |
| | Texas | 100 | 7 | 91 | 2 | 89 | 90 |
| | New York | 100 | 22 | 74 | 4 | 86 | 85 |
| | Other | 100 | 5 | 88 | 7 | 93 | 93 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 100 | 5 | 91 | 4 | 94 | 93 |
| | 30-39 | 100 | 6 | 89 | 5 | 91 | 91 |
| | 40 or more | 100 | 8 | 86 | 6 | 87 | 88 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 100 | 14 | 79 | 7 | 80 | 80 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 100 | 7 | 87 | 6 | 90 | 90 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 100 | 4 | 91 | 5 | 94 | 94 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 100 | 3 | 94 | 3 | 94 | 94 |

^aBase is all legalized workers with the given characteristic.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

Table 4J. Perceived Labor Market Impacts of Legalization: Legalized Workers by Various Characteristics, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Perceived Effect of Legal Status on Ability to | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--------|-----------|--------|--|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | Get Work (percent) ^a | | | | Advance at Work (percent) ^b | | | |
| | | Total | Easier | No Effect | Harder | Total | Easier | No Effect | Harder |
| Total | Legalized Adults ^c (number in '000s) | 676 | 526 | 128 | 22 | 1179 | 744 | 419 | 16 |
| | Percent | 100 | 78 | 19 | 3 | 100 | 63 | 36 | 1 |
| Sex | Male | 100 | 77 | 19 | 4 | 100 | 64 | 34 | 2 |
| | Female | 100 | 78 | 19 | 3 | 100 | 62 | 37 | 1 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 100 | 79 | 18 | 3 | 100 | 65 | 34 | 1 |
| | Central America | 100 | 74 | 22 | 4 | 100 | 61 | 37 | 2 |
| | Other | 100 | 75 | 22 | 3 | 100 | 57 | 42 | 1 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 100 | 72 | 23 | 5 | 100 | 60 | 38 | 2 |
| | 1975-1979 | 100 | 77 | 20 | 3 | 100 | 61 | 38 | 1 |
| | 1980 or later | 100 | 81 | 16 | 3 | 100 | 67 | 32 | 1 |
| Age at Arrival in U.S. | 17 or less | 100 | 80 | 18 | 2 | 100 | 64 | 35 | 1 |
| | 18 or more | 100 | 76 | 20 | 4 | 100 | 63 | 36 | 1 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 100 | 77 | 18 | 5 | 100 | 65 | 33 | 2 |
| | 7 to 11 | 100 | 79 | 18 | 3 | 100 | 67 | 32 | 1 |
| | 12 or more | 100 | 77 | 21 | 2 | 100 | 56 | 43 | 1 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 100 | 75 | 19 | 6 | 100 | 63 | 35 | 2 |
| | Not very well | 100 | 80 | 17 | 3 | 100 | 66 | 32 | 2 |
| | Very well, well | 100 | 77 | 21 | 2 | 100 | 60 | 39 | 1 |
| Place of Residence in 1992 | California | 100 | 75 | 21 | 4 | 100 | 60 | 38 | 2 |
| | Texas | 100 | 87 | 11 | 2 | 100 | 72 | 27 | 1 |
| | New York | 100 | 74 | 22 | 4 | 100 | 66 | 33 | 1 |
| | Other | 100 | 81 | 17 | 2 | 100 | 64 | 35 | 1 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 100 | 81 | 17 | 2 | 100 | 64 | 36 | 0 |
| | 30-39 | 100 | 79 | 18 | 3 | 100 | 64 | 34 | 2 |
| | 40 or more | 100 | 73 | 22 | 5 | 100 | 61 | 37 | 2 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 100 | 75 | 20 | 5 | 100 | 65 | 33 | 2 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 100 | 78 | 18 | 4 | 100 | 66 | 32 | 2 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 100 | 82 | 16 | 2 | 100 | 63 | 36 | 1 |
| | \$30,000 and over | 100 | 79 | 19 | 2 | 100 | 61 | 38 | 1 |

^aBase is all persons who attempted to find work after legalization.

^bBase is all persons working in 1992.

^cSection 245A beneficiaries ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

Table 5A. Expectations Regarding Naturalization and Retirement: Legalized Adults by Various Characteristics, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Intent to | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| | | Apply for U.S. Citizenship (percent) | | | | | Retire by Location (percent) | | |
| | | Total | Definite Yes | Probable Yes | Don't Know | Probable No | Total | In U.S. | In Home Country or Don't Know |
| Total | Legalized Adults ^a (number in '000s) | 1,295 | 621 | 355 | 293 | 217 | 990 | 787 | 185 |
| | Percent | 100 | 48 | 27 | 23 | 2 | 100 | 79 | 19 |
| Sex | Male | 100 | 49 | 28 | 22 | 1 | 100 | 75 | 23 |
| | Female | 100 | 47 | 27 | 24 | 2 | 100 | 85 | 14 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 100 | 43 | 30 | 25 | 2 | 100 | 80 | 19 |
| | Central America | 100 | 53 | 26 | 19 | 2 | 100 | 73 | 24 |
| | Other | 100 | 65 | 17 | 16 | 2 | 100 | 82 | 15 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 100 | 50 | 27 | 22 | 1 | 100 | 85 | 14 |
| | 1975-1979 | 100 | 48 | 27 | 23 | 2 | 100 | 79 | 19 |
| | 1980 or later | 100 | 48 | 29 | 22 | 1 | 100 | 77 | 21 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 100 | 51 | 27 | 21 | 1 | 100 | 84 | 14 |
| | 18 or more | 100 | 47 | 28 | 23 | 2 | 100 | 77 | 21 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 100 | 38 | 31 | 29 | 2 | 100 | 78 | 21 |
| | 7 to 11 | 100 | 49 | 30 | 20 | 1 | 100 | 80 | 18 |
| | 12 or more | 100 | 64 | 20 | 15 | 1 | 100 | 81 | 16 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 100 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 3 | 100 | 79 | 20 |
| | Not very well | 100 | 43 | 32 | 24 | 1 | 100 | 77 | 22 |
| | Very well, well | 100 | 65 | 19 | 15 | 1 | 100 | 82 | 15 |
| Place of Residence | California | 100 | 44 | 29 | 25 | 2 | 100 | 78 | 20 |
| | Texas | 100 | 56 | 22 | 20 | 2 | 100 | 83 | 15 |
| | New York | 100 | 60 | 20 | 18 | 2 | 100 | 75 | 23 |
| | All other | 100 | 49 | 31 | 19 | 1 | 100 | 83 | 15 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 100 | 50 | 28 | 21 | 1 | 100 | 83 | 15 |
| | 30-39 | 100 | 48 | 28 | 23 | 1 | 100 | 76 | 22 |
| | 40 or more | 100 | 47 | 26 | 24 | 3 | 100 | 81 | 17 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 100 | 46 | 29 | 22 | 3 | 100 | 83 | 16 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 100 | 47 | 27 | 25 | 1 | 100 | 80 | 19 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 100 | 45 | 31 | 23 | 1 | 100 | 77 | 21 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 100 | 57 | 23 | 19 | 1 | 100 | 79 | 19 |

^aSection 245A beneficiaries ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

This page intentionally left blank

Table 5B. Naturalization Applications of Section 245A Beneficiaries by Country of Birth, November 1993 to May 1994

| Place of Birth | Number Who Applied for Naturalization | Number Who Were Eligible to Apply | Percent of Those Eligible Who Applied |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total | 17,939 | 232,770 | 7.7 |
| North America | 4,261 | 152,516 | 2.8 |
| Canada | 62 | 1,028 | 6.0 |
| Mexico | 4,199 | 151,481 | 2.8 |
| Other N. America | 0 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Central America | 2,486 | 31,106 | 8.0 |
| Belize | 63 | 518 | 12.2 |
| El Salvador | 1,413 | 20,159 | 7.0 |
| Guatemala | 342 | 5,844 | 5.9 |
| Honduras | 126 | 1,138 | 11.1 |
| Nicaragua | 466 | 2,896 | 16.1 |
| Other C. America | 76 | 551 | 13.8 |
| Caribbean | 1,048 | 7,318 | 14.3 |
| Dominican Republic | 75 | 592 | 12.7 |
| Haiti | 511 | 3,314 | 15.4 |
| Jamaica | 248 | 1,953 | 12.7 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 54 | 315 | 17.1 |
| Other Caribbean | 160 | 1,144 | 14.0 |
| South America | 1,374 | 8,157 | 16.8 |
| Argentina | 115 | 627 | 18.3 |
| Brazil | 16 | 184 | 8.7 |
| Colombia | 461 | 2,593 | 17.8 |
| Ecuador | 127 | 1,296 | 9.8 |
| Peru | 264 | 1,332 | 19.8 |
| Other S. America | 391 | 2,125 | 18.4 |
| Asia | 6,568 | 22,106 | 29.7 |
| Bangladesh | 152 | 389 | 39.1 |
| China, Mainland | 1,136 | 3,632 | 31.3 |
| India | 553 | 2,209 | 25.0 |
| Iran | 477 | 2,479 | 19.2 |
| Korea | 221 | 1,353 | 16.3 |
| Pakistan | 407 | 1,209 | 33.7 |
| Philippines | 1,894 | 5,165 | 36.7 |
| Other Asia | 1,728 | 5,670 | 30.5 |
| Africa | 1,182 | 4,492 | 26.3 |
| Egypt | 242 | 515 | 47.0 |
| Ghana | 149 | 722 | 20.6 |
| Nigeria | 350 | 1,264 | 27.7 |
| Other Africa | 441 | 1,991 | 22.1 |
| Europe | 985 | 6,760 | 14.6 |
| Poland | 556 | 3,865 | 14.4 |
| United Kingdom | 114 | 884 | 12.9 |
| Other Europe | 315 | 2,011 | 15.7 |
| Oceania | 35 | 315 | 11.1 |

Source: Unpublished data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5C. Household and Family Composition by Immigration Status at Application: Legalized Aliens, 1987/88

| Status Reported in LPS1 or LAPS | Total Household Members | Immediate Family | | | | Total Other | Other Specified Relatives | | | | | Other Relatives and Non-relatives |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Total | Respondent | Spouse or Partner | Children | | Total | Parents | Siblings | Grand-parents | Grand-children | |
| Living in Household at Application ^a | 4.78 | 2.87 | 1.00 | 0.51 | 1.36 | 1.83 | 0.99 | 0.21 | 0.71 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.94 |
| Immigration Status at Application | 3.86 ^b | 2.87 ^c | 1.00 | 0.51 ^c | 1.36 ^c | NA | 0.98 ^c | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Pre-1982 or SAW | 2.02 ^b | 1.59 ^c | 1.00 | 0.28 ^c | 0.31 ^c | NA | 0.43 ^c | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Citizen or LPR | 1.13 ^b | 0.90 ^c | 0.00 | 0.09 ^c | 0.81 ^c | NA | 0.23 ^c | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Possibly Illegal | 0.71 ^b | 0.39 ^c | 0.00 | 0.14 ^c | 0.24 ^c | NA | 0.32 ^c | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Application rejected | 0.05 ^b | 0.04 ^c | 0.00 | 0.01 ^c | 0.02 ^c | NA | 0.01 ^c | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| No INS record | 0.20 ^b | 0.16 ^c | 0.00 | 0.00 ^c | 0.16 ^c | NA | 0.04 ^c | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Born after 1971 | 0.46 ^b | 0.19 ^c | 0.00 | 0.13 ^c | 0.06 ^c | NA | 0.27 ^c | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

^aRelationship reported by LPS2 respondents in LPS1 (restricted sample).^bThis total does not include "other relatives and nonrelatives", for whom no LPS1 information was available.^cCount of persons in these categories was inferred through a direct match of LPS1 and LAPS records.

Note: Data pertain to relationships, immigration and co-resident status at time of phase I application. Some figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Sources: Legalized Population Survey (LPS1) and INS Legalization Application Processing System (LAPS) files.

Table 5D. Household and Family Composition by Immigration Status at Date of Second Survey: Legalized Aliens, 1992

| Status Reported in LPS2 | Total Household Members | Immediate Family | | | | Total Other | Other Specified Relatives | | | | | Other Relatives and Non-relatives |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------------|---------|----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Total | Respondent | Spouse or Partner | Children | | Total | Parents | Siblings | Grand-parents | Grand-children | |
| Living in Household, 1992 | 4.48 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 0.63 | 1.73 | 1.12 | 0.55 | 0.12 | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.57 |
| and at application | 3.06 | 2.64 | 1.00 | 0.47 | 1.17 | 0.42 | 0.29 | 0.08 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.13 |
| not at application ^a | 1.42 | 0.72 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.56 | 0.70 | 0.26 | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.44 |
| Legal Status in 1992 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4.48 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 0.63 | 1.73 | 1.12 | 0.55 | 0.12 | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.57 |
| Pre-1982 or SAW | 1.79 | 1.54 | 1.00 | 0.31 | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.16 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 |
| Citizen or LPR | 1.87 | 1.42 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 1.25 | 0.45 | 0.29 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.25 |
| Citizen | 1.59 | 1.27 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 1.20 | 0.32 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.20 |
| LPR | 0.28 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| Family Fairness | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Temporary visa | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| Possibly Illegal ^b | 0.57 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.34 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.21 |

^aIncludes persons living elsewhere when respondent applied as well as those born since that date.

^bIndividuals whose immigration status was not identified by the respondent in LPS2. LAPS data were not used in making this determination.

Note: Data pertain to relationships, immigration and co-resident status at time of the LPS2 interview. Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

Table 6A. Family Income and Remittances: Legalization Families by Various Respondent Characteristics, 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Percent of Families Whose 1991 Income Was | | | | | | Mean Family Remittance 1991 (dollars) | Families Who Remitted (percent) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Total | \$0 to \$14,999 | \$15,000 to \$19,999 | \$20,000 to \$24,999 | \$25,000 to \$29,999 | \$30,000 or more | | |
| Total | U.S. Families | 100 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 59 | - | - |
| | Legalized Adults ^a | 100 | 34 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | \$821 | 52 |
| Sex | Male | 100 | 26 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 1,080 | 51 |
| | Female | 100 | 43 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 525 | 44 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 100 | 36 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 783 | 51 |
| | Central America | 100 | 37 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 932 | 64 |
| | Other | 100 | 22 | 10 | 14 | 19 | 35 | 872 | 47 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 100 | 37 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 668 | 43 |
| | 1975-1979 | 100 | 31 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 720 | 50 |
| | 1980 or later | 100 | 35 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 1,006 | 60 |
| Age at Arrival in U.S. | 17 or less | 100 | 29 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 845 | 46 |
| | 18 or more | 100 | 36 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 812 | 55 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 100 | 42 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 792 | 56 |
| | 7 to 11 | 100 | 34 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 878 | 51 |
| | 12 or more | 100 | 20 | 11 | 15 | 21 | 33 | 813 | 48 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 100 | 49 | 18 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 571 | 47 |
| | Not very well | 100 | 37 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 950 | 59 |
| | Very well, well | 100 | 22 | 12 | 15 | 22 | 29 | 821 | 49 |
| Place of Residence in 1992 | California | 100 | 32 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 760 | 51 |
| | Texas | 100 | 45 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 776 | 50 |
| | New York | 100 | 35 | 10 | 24 | 13 | 18 | 912 | 57 |
| | Other | 100 | 32 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 22 | 970 | 54 |
| Age in 1992 | 21-29 | 100 | 29 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 836 | 48 |
| | 30-39 | 100 | 32 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 813 | 56 |
| | 40 or older | 100 | 40 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 811 | 51 |
| Family Income in 1991 | \$11,999 or less | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 334 | 36 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 100 | 42 | 58 | - | - | - | 660 | 53 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 100 | - | - | 61 | 39 | - | 992 | 63 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 100 | - | - | - | 29 | 71 | 1,347 | 59 |

- Not applicable.

^aSection 245A beneficiaries ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Note: Some figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Sources: Legalized population (Legalized Population Follow-up Survey [LPS2]); U.S. population (Census, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States, 1991*, CPS Report P-60, No. 180).

Table 6B. Absence of Private Health Insurance Coverage: Legalized Adults and Legalization Families by Various Respondent Characteristics, At Application and in 1992

| Variable | Characteristic | Respondents Who Had | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| | | No Individual Health Coverage (percent) ^a | | No Family (percent) ^b |
| | | At Application ^c | 1992 | 1992 |
| Total | Legalized Adults^d | 50 | 52 | 40 |
| Sex | Male | 45 | 47 | 36 |
| | Female | 56 | 58 | 45 |
| Region of Origin | Mexico | 51 | 54 | 43 |
| | Central America | 56 | 55 | 44 |
| | Other | 40 | 38 | 27 |
| Period of Arrival | Before 1975 | 45 | 51 | 37 |
| | 1975-1979 | 48 | 51 | 40 |
| | 1980 or later | 55 | 53 | 42 |
| Age at Arrival | 17 or less | 50 | 52 | 42 |
| | 18 or more | 50 | 52 | 40 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | 6 or less | 56 | 60 | 47 |
| | 7 to 11 | 52 | 53 | 43 |
| | 12 or more | 39 | 37 | 27 |
| Able to Speak English | Not at all | 59 | 66 | 51 |
| | Not very well | 53 | 54 | 44 |
| | Very well, well | 41 | 40 | 30 |
| Place of Residence | California | 50 | 53 | 40 |
| | Texas | 57 | 59 | 50 |
| | New York | 59 | 54 | 46 |
| | Other | 44 | 44 | 33 |
| Labor Force Status | Employed | 47 | 43 | 34 |
| | Unemployed | 55 | 88 | 64 |
| | Not in Labor Force | 63 | 75 | 55 |
| Age | 20-29 | 53 | 54 | 42 |
| | 30-39 | 48 | 49 | 41 |
| | 40 or more | 51 | 54 | 38 |
| Family Income Previous Year | \$11,999 or less | 72 | 80 | 71 |
| | \$12,000-19,999 | 54 | 56 | 47 |
| | \$20,000-29,999 | 44 | 43 | 31 |
| | \$30,000 or more | 32 | 29 | 15 |

^aBase is all respondents with a given characteristic, irrespective of family status.

^bBase is all respondents with a given characteristic who were living with at least one family member.

^cIn most cases, 1987 or 1988.

^dSection 245A beneficiaries ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

APPENDIX B.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| ACF | Administration for Children and Families, an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. |
| AFDC | Aid to Families with Dependent Children, a Federal/State needs-based assistance program. |
| BLS | Bureau of Labor Statistics, a Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor. |
| DHHS | U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| DOJ | U.S. Department of Justice |
| DOL | U.S. Department of Labor |
| ELA | Eligible legalized alien, a term applied to IRCA-legalized individuals eligible for various services reimbursable under the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant program. |
| EWI | Entry without inspection. |
| FCS | Food and Consumer Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. |
| FSP | Food Stamp Program, a Federal needs-based assistance program administered by the Food and Consumer Service. |
| ILAB | Bureau of International Labor Affairs, a Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor. |
| IMMACT90 | Immigration Act of 1990. |
| INA | Immigration and Nationality Act. |

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| INS | Immigration and Naturalization Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. |
| IRCA | Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. |
| LAPS | Legalization Application Processing System. |
| LPR | Lawful permanent resident status, often referred to as "green card" status. |
| LPS1 | The first Legalized Population Survey, a 1989 national survey of 6,193 section 245A-legalized aliens conducted by Westat, Inc. of Rockville, MD on contract to the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service. |
| LPS2 | The Legalized Population Follow-up Survey, a 1992 national survey conducted by Westat, Inc. of Rockville, MD, on contract to the U.S. Department of Labor, cosponsored by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. This survey reinterviewed 4,012 persons who had participated in LPS1. |
| Other Countries | All countries other than Mexico and countries of Central America. |
| Phase I | The first phase of pre-1982 legalization program, during which legalized aliens received temporary resident alien status and work authorization for 42 months while completing application for lawful permanent residence. |
| Phase II | The second phase of the pre-1982 program, application for lawful permanent residence. To complete this phase, applicants had to demonstrate basic knowledge of the English language and U.S. civics, either through a test or by attending 40 hours of mandatory classroom training. |
| Pre-1982 cohort | A term applied to illegal aliens who applied for legalization through the program set forth in section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act. This program was only open to those who could demonstrate continuous unlawful residence in the United States from December 31, 1981, to the date of their application. |
| SAWs | Special Agricultural Workers, persons who qualified for legalization under the program set forth in section 210 of the INA. This program was only open to illegal aliens who could demonstrate they had worked 90 days or more in U.S. agriculture during the year ending May 1, 1986. |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| SCIRP | The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, a Presidential commission whose recommendations formed the basis for the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. |
| Section 210 | The section of the INA laying out terms of the Special Agricultural Worker legalization program. |
| Section 245A | The section of the INA laying out terms of the pre-1982 legalization program. |
| SSI | Supplemental Security Income |
| SLIAG | The State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant program, established by Congress to reimburse impacted States for certain services available to legalized aliens during the transition period to lawful permanent residence. |
| TRA | Temporary Resident Alien status, granted to section 245A applicants during phase I of the legalization process. |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |

APPENDIX C.

METHODOLOGY

To comply with the reporting mandates of IRCA sections 404 (b) and (c), the Administration funded two national surveys of the legalized alien population. These surveys, undertaken in 1989 and 1992, were conducted by Westat, Inc. of Rockville, MD. The first survey, LPS1, was done under contract to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, while the second, LPS2, was done under contract to the Department of Labor. LPS1 contacted 6,193 respondents; LPS2 reinterviewed 4,012 of the original respondents. The response rates for the two studies were 83 and 82 percent, respectively.

LPS1 Sample Design

The design of the Legalized Population Follow-up Survey sample derives from that of the first Legalized Population Survey. LPS1 employed a two-stage stratified cluster sample in which non-Mexican applicants were over-sampled relative to Mexicans.

Selection of Legalization Offices. In the first stage, 40 legalization offices (LOs) were selected from among the 107 listed in the sampling frame, i.e., a preliminary INS Legalization Application Processing System data file (LAPS). This preliminary LAPS file contained nearly 1.4 million applicants ages 18 and older, and about 95 percent of all approved applicants at that time.

Non-Mexicans were oversampled relative to Mexicans to ensure the reliability of estimates for other smaller groups. The 20 largest LOs were included in the LPS1 sample with certainty. The 9 LOs with fewer than 400 applicants, and the four LOs outside the coterminous United States were categorically excluded. The remaining 74 LOs were sorted by INS Region and percent Mexican within Region. From this list another 20 LOs were systematically sampled, taking account of both the number and the nationality mix of applicants through each LO.

Selection of Applicants within LOs. In the second stage, sub-samples of applicants were selected within each sampled LO. Samples were drawn on two successive dates, the first prior to the survey and the second (from among

persons newly added to the file) in April 1989. The total universe count was 1.5 million applicants. It excluded all denied and terminated cases as well as those under the age of 18 on January 31, 1989. Records of all applicants in the selected LOs were extracted from the LAPS file. Measures of size (MOS) were assigned to each case. These were conditional probabilities of selection that were directly proportional to the sampling fraction for their nationality and inversely proportional to the selection probability of their LO.

The extract file was then sorted in descending order by LO size, country of citizenship, sex, and year of birth. From this sorted file, a sample of applicants was drawn with probabilities proportionate to the measure of size. This yielded a self-weighting sample within two nationality groups: Mexican and non-Mexican.

LPS2 Sample Design

The method whereby LPS2 sample was derived from the list of LPS1 respondents is outlined in table C1 and is described below. Identifiers of all LPS1 respondents were matched to the updated LAPS file to determine which individuals met the criteria for inclusion as of January, 1992. A total of 502 were ineligible, either because they had not received LPR status or were believed to have died. Because of resource limitations, only 5,000 of the remaining 5,691 were targeted for reinterview.

Thus 691 cases were randomly drawn for a reserve file. The eligibles were sorted by zipcode; the sampling fraction ($691/5,691$) was cumulated with their initial measure of size. A random number counter was established, beginning with a randomly selected number between zero and one. This counter was incremented by one following each sample selection.

Cases were selected from the sorted file by comparing their cumulative MOS with the incremented counter. For example, the initial case selected was the first whose cumulative MOS was equal to or greater than the initial random number. The next case had an MOS equal to or greater than $RN+1$, etc. This procedure identified 691 reserve file records. The remaining 5,000 individuals constituted the primary LPS2 file.

Before proceeding, Westat statisticians established that there were no statistically significant differences in the gender, nationality, or age distributions of the primary and reserve samples.

The LPS2 Universe of Analysis

The LPS2 respondents represent just 1.3 of the 1.8 million persons legalized under section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The exact number (1,294,562) falls short of total applicants (1,763,434) as a result of exclusions of certain groups of individuals from the target population. These include

legalized aliens who were not part of the original LPS1 target population because (a) they were not yet entered into the Legalization Application Processing System when the LPS1 sample was drawn, (b) they lived outside the contiguous 48 states, or (c) they had not reached their 18th birthday by February, 1989. Also excluded were certain members of the original target population who (a) failed to obtain lawful permanent resident status by January 1992, (b) had by that time permanently left the contiguous 48 States, or (c) were known to have died.

Table C1 indicates the number of LPS1 respondents who did not participate in LPS2 and the reason they were not included in the second survey. It also illustrates the manner in which interviews were conducted, and the corresponding field and telephone center response rates.

Throughout this volume, estimates of behavioral change between LPS1 and LPS2 are based on a restricted LPS sample. That is, only records of individuals who participated in both surveys have been used for this type of analysis. As a result of this restriction, estimates for certain items "at application" may not correspond with those published in the first *Report on the Legalized Alien Population*.

Sensitivity analyses to determine if the LPS1 male respondents who did not participate in LPS2 were systematically different than those who did participate reveal several important findings (Singer, forthcoming).

First, household composition is an important factor. Respondents who were living alone at the time of LPS1 were less likely to be interviewed in LPS2, and those who were living with children under the age of 18, more likely to be interviewed in LPS2. Second, LPS1 respondents who were working in either a laborer or service job were more likely to be interviewed in LPS2 than those working in agricultural occupations. Third, LPS1 respondents who lived in New York at that time were less likely to be reinterviewed in LPS2 than those who lived in California. Finally, there appears to be no systematic underrepresentation stemming from arrival period, mode of entry or labor force participation.

Table C2 shows both unweighted and weighted counts of respondents having the various characteristics discussed in this volume.

Table C1. Relationship Between LPS1 and LPS2 Samples: Nature of LPS2 Contact and Case Disposition

| Disposition | LPS2 Contact Status | | | Percent of LPS2 Eligibles |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | Field | Phone | Total | |
| LPS1 Sample | 5,567 | 626 | 6,193 | - |
| Not Sampled for LPS2 | 853 | 340 | 1,193 | - |
| Ineligible in January 1992 | NA | NA | 502 | - |
| Not in LAPS file | NA | NA | 3 | - |
| Known dead | NA | NA | 2 | - |
| No decision | NA | NA | 471 | - |
| Awaiting information | NA | NA | 18 | - |
| Denied | NA | NA | 4 | - |
| Terminated | NA | NA | 5 | - |
| Eligible, not sampled | NA | NA | 691 | - |
| Sampled for LPS2 | 4,714 | 286 | 5,000 | - |
| Later found to be ineligible | 96 | 2 | 98 | - |
| Left U.S. permanently | 69 | 1 | 70 | - |
| Known to be dead | 27 | 1 | 28 | - |
| Believed to be eligible | 4,618 | 284 | 4,902 | 100% |
| LPS2 Respondents | 3,851 | 161 | 4,012 | 82% |
| Response rate (percent) | 83% | 56% | 82% | 82% |
| Number of interviews | | | | |
| In person | 3,423 | - | 3,423 | 70% |
| By telephone | 417 | 161 | 578 | 12% |
| By proxy | 11 | - | 11 | 0% |
| Non-Respondents | 767 | 123 | 890 | 18% |
| Reason for Nonresponse | | | | |
| Could not be located | 574 | 96 | 670 | 14% |
| Refusal, breakoff | 97 | 6 | 103 | 2% |
| Not at home | 33 | 15 | 48 | 1% |
| Left U.S. temporarily | 21 | 2 | 23 | 0% |
| Too ill to interview | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0% |
| Moved too far, no phone | 16 | - | 16 | 0% |
| Postal problem | 8 | - | 8 | 0% |
| Language problem | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0% |

NA: Not available.

- Not applicable.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

Table C2. Unweighted and Weighted Counts: LPS2 Respondents, 1992

| Characteristic | Unweighted Sample | Weighted Legalized Adults ^a | Characteristic | Unweighted Sample | Weighted Legalized Adults ^a |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|-------------------|--|
| Total | 4,012 | 1,294,562 | Total | 4,012 | 1,294,562 |
| Sex | | | Labor Force Status | | |
| Male | 2,165 | 724,099 | Employed | 3,034 | 969,480 |
| Female | 1,846 | 570,049 | Unemployed | 247 | 83,199 |
| | | | Not in Labor Force | 730 | 241,468 |
| Region of Origin | | | Firm Size (number of workers employed) | | |
| Mexico | 1,937 | 893,035 | 1 employee | 337 | 91,870 |
| Central America | 1,029 | 189,453 | 2-4 | 367 | 110,439 |
| Other Western Hemisphere | 446 | 92,500 | 5-9 | 345 | 113,178 |
| Canada and Other | 598 | 118,951 | 10-49 | 844 | 290,099 |
| Period of Arrival | | | 50-99 | 373 | 123,996 |
| Before 1975 | 778 | 284,665 | 100-499 | 479 | 150,936 |
| 1975-1979 | 1,493 | 497,096 | 500 or more | 245 | 74,789 |
| 1980 or later | 1,722 | 505,896 | | | |
| Age at Arrival | | | Occupation | | |
| 17 or less | 1,027 | 394,381 | Prof., tech., or mgr. | 305 | 77,382 |
| 18 or more | 2,965 | 893,115 | Sales | 186 | 51,270 |
| Years of Schooling Completed | | | Administrative support | 236 | 67,768 |
| 0 to 6 | 1,582 | 597,322 | Services | | |
| 7 to 11 | 1,011 | 327,527 | Private household | 201 | 51,912 |
| 12 or more | 1,418 | 369,298 | Food | 298 | 100,703 |
| Ability to Speak English | | | Other services | 371 | 108,622 |
| Not at all | 745 | 283,035 | Farm | 129 | 54,160 |
| Not very well | 1,597 | 540,834 | Craft, repair | 417 | 141,567 |
| Very well, well | 1,658 | 467,176 | Operator, transport | 657 | 228,245 |
| Place of Residence | | | Labor | 233 | 87,849 |
| California | 2,178 | 749,710 | Industry | | |
| Texas | 464 | 165,985 | Agriculture | 116 | 49,339 |
| New York | 428 | 94,221 | Construction | 226 | 81,824 |
| Other | 941 | 284,231 | Manufacturing | | |
| Age in 1992 | | | Durable goods | 308 | 111,557 |
| 21-29 | 772 | 285,788 | Nondurable goods | 366 | 125,720 |
| 30-39 | 1,771 | 580,753 | Wholesale, retail trade | | |
| 40 or more | 1,442 | 421,368 | Restaurant | 300 | 100,365 |
| Family Income in 1991 | | | Other trade | 474 | 152,432 |
| \$11,999 or less | 785 | 256,241 | Services | | |
| \$12,000-\$19,999 | 925 | 313,647 | Business | 224 | 65,435 |
| \$20,000-\$29,999 | 903 | 298,529 | Private household | 218 | 58,340 |
| \$30,000 or more | 1,018 | 308,640 | Other services | 511 | 146,397 |
| | | | Other | 288 | 77,682 |
| | | | Class of Work | | |
| | | | Wage and salary | 2,596 | 849,690 |
| | | | Government employees | 129 | 34,280 |
| | | | Self-employed | 268 | 73,375 |
| | | | Unpaid family worker | 24 | 6,896 |

^aSection 245A beneficiaries ages 21 and above by January 31, 1992.

Note: Some categories may not add to the total due to missing data.

Source: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2).

APPENDIX D.

REFERENCES

ACF (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families)

1991 *State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program: FY 1989 Report to Congress.*

ACF (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families)

1995 *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: The State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program, Final Report: 1995.*

Baker, Susan Gonzalez

1990 *The Cautious Welcome: The Legalization Programs of the Immigration Reform and Control Act.* Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute.

Baker, Susan Gonzalez

Forthcoming "The 'Amnesty' Aftermath: Current Policy Issues Stemming from the Legalization Program of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act," research paper prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs.

Bean, Frank D., Barry Edmonston and Jeffrey Passel, (eds.)

1990 *Undocumented Migration to the United States: IRCA and the Experience of the 1980s.* Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press.

BLS (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics)

1993a *Employment and Earnings, January.*

BLS (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics)

1993b "Labor Month in Review." *Monthly Labor Review*, March.

Borjas, George J. and Marta Tienda

1993 "The Employment and Wages of Legalized Immigrants." *International Migration Review*. 27:712-747.

California Human Development Corporation)

1988 *Survey of Legalization Applicants.*

California Human Development Corporation)

1989 *The Survey of Newly Legalized Persons.*

California State Department of Education, Amnesty Education Office

1990 *Amnesty Education Final Report: IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal Results.* San Diego: Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System.

CBO (U.S. Congressional Budget Office)

1994 *Reducing Entitlement Spending: A CBO Study.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Census (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census)

1993 *Marital Status and Living Arrangements, Current Population Report P-20-478, March.*

Census (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census)

1994 *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1994.* Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Census (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census)

1995 "Mothers Who Receive AFDC Payments—Fertility and Socioeconomic Characteristics" (SB/95-2), March.

Chiswick, Barry R.

1988 *Illegal Aliens: Their Employment and Employers.* W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.

Cobb-Clark, Deborah A. and Sherrie A. Kossoudji:

1992 "Occupational Mobility or Occupational Churning? Pre-Legalization Occupational Change for Male Hispanic Legalization Applicants," Paper presented at the 1992 annual meeting of the Population Association of America.

Cobb-Clark, Deborah A. and Sherrie A. Kossoudji:

Forth-coming "IRCA, Legalization, and the Occupational Concentration and Mobility of Amnestied Immigrants," research paper prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs.

Delgado, Hector L.

1993 *New Immigrants, Old Unions.* Temple University Press, Philadelphia.

- DOL (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs)**
 1989 *The Effects of Immigration on the U.S. Economy and Labor Force.* Immigration Policy and Research, Report 1.
- DOL (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs)**
 1991 *Employer Sanctions and U.S. Labor Markets: First Report.* Immigration Policy and Research, Report 2.
- Donato, Katherine M. and Douglas S. Massey**
 1995 "Immigrants and the Public Sector: Service Usage and Tax Contributions of Mexican Migrants in the United States. Revised version of paper presented at the 1993 annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Miami.
- Durand, Jorge and Douglas S. Massey**
 1992 "Mexican Migration to the United States: A Critical Review," *Latin American Research Review*, 27:3-42.
- EBRI (Employee Benefit Research Institute)**
 1992 *EBRI Databook on Employee Benefits.* Washington, D.C.: EBRI Education and Research Fund.
- EBRI (Employee Benefit Research Institute)**
 1995 *EBRI Databook on Employee Benefits.* Washington, D.C.: EBRI Education and Research Fund.
- FCS (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service)**
 1995 *Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act: Impact of the Legalization Program on the Food Stamp Program.* Washington, D.C.: National Technical Information Service.
- Hagan, Jacqueline Maria**
 1994 *Deciding to be Legal: A Maya Community in Houston.* Philadelphia: Temple University Press.
- Hagan, Jacqueline Maria and Susan Gonzalez Baker**
 1993 "Implementing the U.S. Legalization Program: The Influence of Immigrant Communities and Local Agencies on Immigration Policy Reform." *International Migration Review* 27, pp. 513-536.
- ILAB (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs)**
 1989 *The Effects of Immigration on the U.S. Economy and Labor Market,* Immigration Policy and Research Report 1.
- INS (U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service)**
 1992 *Immigration Reform and Control Act: Report on the Legalized Alien Population.* U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Kossoudji, Sherrie A. and Deborah A. Cobb-Clark:

forth- "Legalization, Wages, and Self-Investment," research paper pre-
coming prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International
Labor Affairs.

Maryland Department of Human Resources, Office for New Americans

1988 *Maryland Legalization Applicants: Program Utilization Analysis.*
Baltimore.

Massey, Douglas S., Rafael Alarcon, Jorge Durand and Humberto Gonzalez

1987 *Return to Aztlan: The Social Process of International Migration
from Western Mexico.* University of Chicago Press, Berkeley and
Los Angeles.

**OASP (U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for
Policy)**

1991 *Findings from the National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS)
1990: A Demographic and Employment Profile of Perishable Crop
Farm Workers,* July.

Passel, Jeffrey S. and Karen Woodrow

1984 "Geographic Distribution of Undocumented Immigrants:
Estimates of Undocumented Aliens Counted in the 1980 Census
by State." *International Migration Review* 18, pp. 642-671.

Passel, Jeffrey S.

1986 "Undocumented Immigration." *Annals, American Academy for
Political and Social Sciences* 487, pp. 181-200.

Passel, Jeffrey S. and Karen Woodrow

1987 "Change in the Undocumented Population in the United States,
1979-1983." *International Migration Review* 21, pp. 1304-1334.

Plascencia, Luis

1991 *The Survey of Newly Legalized Persons in Texas,* prepared for the
Texas Health and Human Services Coordinating Council. Austin.

Portes, Alejandro and Rueben G. Rumbaut

1990 *Immigrant America: A Portrait.* Berkeley: University of California
Press.

Schilit, Jeffrey

1992 *The Statewide Survey of Three Minority Populations Within the
Refugee Population in the State of Florida.* Prepared for the
Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Office
of the Secretary, Refugee Program Assistance. Tallahassee.

Schilit, Jeffrey and Glen Nimmicht

- 1992a *The Florida Survey of Newly Legalized Persons*. Prepared for the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Office of the Secretary, Refugee Program Assistance. Tallahassee.

Singer, Audrey

- Forth-coming "Changes in the Employment and Earnings of the Legalized Population," research paper prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs.

Sirola, Paula

- 1992 "Beyond Survival: Latino Immigrant Street Venders in the Los Angeles Informal Sector." Presented at the 17th International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association

State (U.S. Department of State, Immigration Visa Control)

- 1995 "Immigrant Visa Waiting List in the Family-Sponsored and Employment-Based Preferences as of January 1995," March.

Tienda, Marta and Audrey Singer

- 1995 "Wage Mobility of Undocumented Worker in the United States." *International Migration Review*, Vol. 29. pp. 112-138.

Warren, Robert

- 1995 "Estimates of the Undocumented Immigrant Population Residing in the United States, by Country of Origin and State of Residence: October 1992." Presented at the annual meetings of the Population Association of America.

Warren, Robert and Jeffrey S. Passel

- 1987 "A Count of the Uncountable: Estimates of Undocumented Aliens Counted in the 1980 United States Census." *Demography*, Vol. 24, pp. 375-393.

Wiatrowski, William J.

- 1994 "Small Businesses and Their Employees," *Monthly Labor Review*, October, pp. 29-35.

Woodrow-Lafield, Karen A.

- 1995 *Potential Sponsorship by IRCA-Legalized Immigrants*. Research paper prepared for the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform.

Woodrow-Lafield, Karen A.

- Forth-coming "Household Structure and Recent and Prospective Immigration: Legalized Population Follow-up Survey," research paper prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs.

APPENDIX E.

LPS2 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

OMB Number: 1225-0054
Expiration Date: January 31, 1993

ATTACH MINI LABEL HERE

LEGALIZED POPULATION FOLLOW-UP SURVEY

Hello. My name is _____. I work for Westat, Inc., a nationally-known private research organization. We are doing a study for the Congress of the United States about people who have become legalized residents of this country under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. As one of those who has benefitted from this law, you have been selected to assist the Congress to understand better the recent experiences of legalized residents. With information provided by persons like yourself, the Congress will be better able to address your needs and plan for the future of the country.

We appreciate your help in the survey we conducted three years ago. Your participation was voluntary then, as it is this time. However, your help is essential because we cannot use anyone else in your place. The information you provide will never be identified with you or your family, and will not affect your status or the status of any other person.

BOX 1

CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

The Legalized Population Survey is authorized under Section 404 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, and Section 201 (c) (5) (A) as amended in 1988. The information you provide will be used for research purposes only. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential and protected from disclosure, as specified by the Privacy Act of 1974 and as required by law. The information you provide will never be identified with you or your family and will not affect your status or the status of any other person.

Westat, Inc.
1650 Research Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20850

A. DEMOGRAPHICS

I would like to start by asking some questions about you.

A-1. What is your date of birth?

IF UNKNOWN, ASK FOR AGE. CONFIRM THAT RESPONDENT'S DATE OF BIRTH/AGE IS THE SAME AS ON THE CASE FOLDER LABEL.

|__|__| |__|__| |__|9|__|__|
MONTH DAY YEAR

OR

AGE

A-2. CODE SEX BY OBSERVATION ONLY.

MALE 1
FEMALE 2
DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE 8

BOX 2 REFER TO A-1 AND A-2.

INFORMATION GIVEN MATCHES INFORMATION ON CASE FOLDER LABEL

☐ (A-4).

INFORMATION GIVEN DOES NOT MATCH INFORMATION ON CASE FOLDER LABEL. REFER TO TRACING INFORMATION SHEET AND CASE FOLDER LABEL, AND RESOLVE

☐ (A-4).

UNABLE TO RESOLVE.

☐ (A-3).

A-3. The information we have about the person I am looking for does not match the information you have given me. I need to locate the person I am looking for. These are all the questions I need to ask you; thank you for your help.

TERMINATE INTERVIEW.

A-4. Please look at this card. What race do you consider yourself to be . . .

SHOW
CARD
A-4

- a. White, 01
b. Black, 02
c. Asian or Pacific Islander, or 03
d. Other? (SPECIFY: _____) 04

A-5. Please look at this card. Before coming to the United States to live, was the place you lived the longest a . . .

SHOW
CARD
A-5

- a. farm, 1
b. small town or village, 2
c. suburb of a large city, or 3
d. a large city? 4
e. DON'T KNOW 8

BOX 3 REFER TO CASE FOLDER LABEL

RESPONDENT IS FROM MEXICO

☐ (A-6)

RESPONDENT IS FROM A COUNTRY OTHER THAN MEXICO

☐ (A-7)

A-6. In which State in Mexico were you born?

STATE OF BIRTH IN MEXICO

A-7. Did you live in Mexico, even temporarily, just before coming to the United States to live?

- YES 1 (A-8)
NO 2 (SECTION B)

A-8. In which State in Mexico did you live just before coming to the United States to live?

STATE OF LAST RESIDENCE IN MEXICO

B. LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

B-1. Do you speak a language other than English at home?

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| YES | 1 | |
| NO, SPEAK ENGLISH ONLY | 2 | (SECTION C) |

B-2. How well do you speak English? Do you speak it . . .

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|
| a. very well, | 1 | (B-5) |
| b. well, | 2 | |
| c. not well, or | 3 | |
| d. not at all? | 4 | |

B-3. If you have to read in English, can you read and understand ...

| | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|
| a. a newspaper written in English? | 1 | 2 |
| b. a magazine written in English? | 1 | 2 |
| c. instructions or recipes written in English? | 1 | 2 |

B-4. If you have to speak in English, can you ...

| | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> |
|---|------------|-----------|
| a. speak in English with a sales clerk? | 1 | 2 |
| b. speak in English with a doctor, nurse or teacher? | 1 | 2 |
| c. speak in English on the telephone? | 1 | 2 |

B-5. Please think about your English-speaking skills compared to those of persons born in the United States. Would you say that your English-speaking skills limit your job opportunities ...

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| a. a great deal, | 1 |
| b. somewhat, or, | 2 |
| c. not at all? | 3 |

C. EDUCATION

REGULAR SCHOOLING

The next questions are about your education.

C-1. Please look at this card. How much regular schooling have you completed?

CIRCLE THE HIGHEST LEVEL COMPLETED OR DEGREE RECEIVED. IF CURRENTLY ENROLLED, CIRCLE THE LEVEL OF PREVIOUS GRADE COMPLETED OR HIGHEST DEGREE RECEIVED.

DO NOT INCLUDE ANY NON-CREDIT COURSES, VOCATIONAL, TRADE, OR BUSINESS SCHOOL.

RECORD COMMENTS. CODE IF POSSIBLE.

SHOW
CARD
C-1

- | | | |
|---|----|-------|
| a. No regular school completed | 00 | (C-5) |
| b. Nursery or kindergarten | 96 | |
| c. 1st grade | 01 | |
| d. 2nd grade | 02 | |
| e. 3rd grade | 03 | |
| f. 4th grade | 04 | |
| g. 5th grade | 05 | |
| h. 6th grade | 06 | |
| i. 7th grade | 07 | |
| j. 8th grade | 08 | |
| k. 9th grade | 09 | |
| l. 10th grade | 10 | |
| m. 11th grade | 11 | |
| n. High School diploma, 12th grade | 12 | |
| o. No High School diploma, 12th grade | 13 | |
| p. GED | 14 | |
| q. Some college, no degree | 15 | |
| r. Associate degree in college | 16 | |
| s. Bachelor's degree | 17 | |
| t. Master's degree | 18 | |
| u. Professional school degree | 19 | |
| v. Doctoral degree | 20 | |

According to our records, you applied for temporary residence in (MONTH AND YEAR OF APPLICATION). I will be referring to this date in some of the questions I'm going to ask.

C-2. Since you applied for temporary residence in (DATE), have you completed any studies that could be credited toward a high school diploma or higher degree?

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-------|
| YES | 1 | |
| NO | 2 | (C-5) |
| DON'T KNOW..... | 8 | (C-5) |

C-3. What, if any, diplomas or degrees have you received as a result of these studies completed since (DATE)?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| a. NONE..... | 01 |
| b. GED..... | 02 |
| c. HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA | 03 |
| d. ASSOCIATE DEGREE IN COLLEGE | 04 |
| e. BACHELOR'S DEGREE | 05 |
| f. MASTER'S DEGREE..... | 06 |
| g. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL DEGREE | 07 |
| h. DOCTORAL DEGREE..... | 08 |
| i. OTHER (SPECIFY: _____) | 09 |

C-4. Has this schooling helped you to . . .

| | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> |
|--|------------|--------------------------|
| a. assume additional responsibilities on your job? | 1 | 2 |
| b. get a job that uses the skills you learned? | 1 | 2 |
| c. get an increase in pay? | 1 | 2 |
| HAS NOT WORKED SINCE SCHOOLING..... | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

NON-REGULAR SCHOOLING

C-5. Since (DATE), have you taken any English language classes? Do not include the 40 hours of English courses you may have taken to qualify for permanent residence.

| | |
|-----------|---|
| YES | 1 |
| NO | 2 |

C-6. Since (DATE), have you attended any ...

| | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> |
|---|------------|-----------|
| a. <u>formal</u> job training program? | 1 | 2 |
| b. vocational school, trade school, or business school? or | 1 | 2 |
| c. other non-credit courses? | 1 | 2 |

BOX 4 REFER TO C-6.

AT LEAST ONE ITEM CODED YES (1)

☐ (C-7)

ALL ITEMS CODED NO (2)

☐ (SECTION D)

C-7. Thinking about the program or course in which you spent the most time, did the Federal, state, or local government help you pay for this training?

| | |
|--|---|
| YES, GOVERNMENT PAID PART OR ALL | 1 |
| NO, RESPONDENT PAID ALL | 2 |
| DON'T KNOW | 8 |

C-8. Did you apply for this training through the Job Training Partnership Act, known as JTPA?

| | |
|------------------|---|
| YES | 1 |
| NO | 2 |
| DON'T KNOW | 8 |

C-9. Was this training given in a classroom or on-the-job?

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| a. IN A CLASSROOM | 1 |
| b. ON-THE-JOB | 2 |

C-10. Please look at this card. Did you attend this training for . . .

SHOW
CARD
C-10

| | |
|---|---|
| a. less than 1 week, | 1 |
| b. 1 week but less than 6 weeks, | 2 |
| c. 6 weeks but less than 3 months, | 3 |
| d. 3 months but less than 6 months, | 4 |
| e. 6 months but less than 1 year, | 5 |
| f. 1 year but less than 2 years, or | 6 |
| g. 2 years or more? | 7 |

C-11. Which of the categories on this card best describes the content of this training?



- a. Secretarial or word processing skills,..... 1
- b. Other computer use, 2
- c. Mechanical or equipment repair, 3
- d. Machine or equipment operation,..... 4
- e. Hair/beauty care, 5
- f. Child care, or 6
- g. Some other skill? (SPECIFY: _____) 7

C-12. Did you complete this program or course?

- YES 1 (a)
- NO 2 (C-13)
- CURRENTLY ATTENDING..... 3 (C-13)

(a) Did you receive any kind of certificate, diploma, or license?

- YES 1
- NO 2

C-13. Has this training helped you to . . .

- | | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> |
|--|--------------------------|-----------|
| a. assume additional responsibilities on your job? | 1 | 2 |
| b. get a job that uses the skills you learned? | 1 | 2 |
| c. get an increase in pay? | 1 | 2 |
| HAS NOT WORKED SINCE TRAINING..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

D. EMPLOYMENT

The next questions are about employment and other activities.

ACTIVITY HISTORY

SHOW
CARD
D-1

DO NOT CIRCLE ACTIVITY CODES BELOW.
ENTER CODE UNDER D-1 ON NEXT AVAILABLE LINE.

| ACTIVITIES | D-1 ACTIVITY CODES | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Working for some pay, | 01 | } JOB (ASK D-2 - D-8) |
| b. Working without pay in a family business or farm, | 02 | |
| c. With a job but not at work, (LAST WEEK) | 03 | |
| d. Looking for work, | 04 | } NOT A JOB (ASK D-6 - D-8) |
| e. Keeping house, | 05 | |
| f. Going to school, | 06 | |
| g. With no job, unable to work, | 07 | |
| h. Retired, or | 08 | |
| i. Doing something else? | 09 | |

| LINE LETTER | D-1 Please look at this card. What were you doing (most of last week/before that/during MONTHS)? Were you ... ENTER CODE | D-2 What kind of work (are/were) you doing at this job? PROBE: What (are/were) your most important activities or duties at this job? |
|---|--|--|
| | A | |
| B | | ----- ----- ----- |
| C | | ----- ----- ----- |
| D | | ----- ----- ----- |
| E | | ----- ----- ----- |
| F | | ----- ----- ----- |
| G | | ----- ----- ----- |
| <p>D-9. Since January 1991, did you have any (other) jobs that you have not mentioned, even part-time jobs?</p> <p>YES (D-1, READ JOB CODES ONLY)</p> <p>NO (BOX 6) →</p> | | |

| D-3 What kind of business or industry (do/did) you work for? PROBE: What (do/did) they make or do? | D-4 What (is/was) the name of your employer? | D-5 How many hours per week (do/did) you usually work at this job? | D-6 IF JOB: In what state or country (is/was) this job located? IF NOT A JOB: In what state or country were you living? | D-7 In what month and year did (ACTMITY) start? RECORD BELOW. MARK X ON CALENDAR. | D-8 In what month and year did (ACTMITY) end? RECORD BELOW. MARK X ON CALENDAR. CONNECT X'S WITH LINE |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| ----- ----- ----- | | | | MO __ YR __ | CURRENT <input type="checkbox"/> MO __ YR __ |
| ----- ----- ----- | | | | MO __ YR __ | CURRENT <input type="checkbox"/> MO __ YR __ |
| ----- ----- ----- | | | | MO __ YR __ | CURRENT <input type="checkbox"/> MO __ YR __ |
| ----- ----- ----- | | | | MO __ YR __ | CURRENT <input type="checkbox"/> MO __ YR __ |
| ----- ----- ----- | | | | MO __ YR __ | CURRENT <input type="checkbox"/> MO __ YR __ |
| ----- ----- ----- | | | | MO __ YR __ | CURRENT <input type="checkbox"/> MO __ YR __ |
| ----- ----- ----- | | | | MO __ YR __ | CURRENT <input type="checkbox"/> MO __ YR __ |

BOX 6 WHAT IS THE RESPONDENT'S CURRENT ACTIVITY? (FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTIONS AFTER FIRST BOX CHECKED)

| | ACTIVITY CODE UNDER D-1 | LINE LETTER | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| a. WORKING AT <u>CURRENT</u> JOB (IF MORE THAN ONE, CHOOSE JOB WORKED MOST HOURS)..... | 01, 02 | (ENTER) | <input type="checkbox"/> (D-19) |
| b. UNABLE TO WORK..... | 07 | A | <input type="checkbox"/> (D-18) |
| c. NOT WORKING FOR OTHER REASONS | 03, 04, 05, 06, 08, 09 | A | <input type="checkbox"/> (D-10) |

**Note: the Activity Calendar on the following page
originally folded out from the Activity History to
verify that all relevant months were accounted for.**

ACTIVITY CALENDAR

| BEFORE 1991 | 1991 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1992 | | | | | | | | | BOX 5 HAS EVERY MONTH FROM JANUARY 1991 TO PRESENT BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR? |
|----------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | |
| | A | E | A | P | A | U | U | E | C | O | E | | A | E | A | P | A | U | U | U | E | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YES <input type="checkbox"/> (D-9) NO <input type="checkbox"/> (D-1) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YES <input type="checkbox"/> (D-9) NO <input type="checkbox"/> (D-1) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YES <input type="checkbox"/> (D-9) NO <input type="checkbox"/> (D-1) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YES <input type="checkbox"/> (D-9) NO <input type="checkbox"/> (D-1) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YES <input type="checkbox"/> (D-9) NO <input type="checkbox"/> (D-1) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YES <input type="checkbox"/> (D-9) NO <input type="checkbox"/> (D-1) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YES <input type="checkbox"/> (D-9) NO <input type="checkbox"/> (D-1) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YES <input type="checkbox"/> (D-9) NO <input type="checkbox"/> (CONT. PAGE, D-1) |

D-10. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff last week?

YES 1
NO 2 (D-13)

D-11. Were you receiving wages or salary for any of the time off last week?

YES 1
NO 2

D-12. Why were you absent from work last week?

RECORD VERBATIM AND CIRCLE ONE CODE

COMMENTS: _____

| | | |
|--|----|----------|
| a. OWN ILLNESS | 01 | } (D-19) |
| b. ILLNESS OF FAMILY MEMBER | 02 | |
| c. ON VACATION..... | 03 | |
| d. BAD WEATHER | 04 | |
| e. LABOR DISPUTE..... | 05 | |
| f. NEW JOB TO BEGIN WITHIN 30 DAYS..... | 06 | } (D-16) |
| g. TEMPORARY LAYOFF, UNDER 30 DAYS..... | 07 | |
| h. INDEFINITE LAYOFF, 30 DAYS OR MORE OR INDEFINITE CALLBACK..... | 08 | |
| i. OTHER | 09 | (D-19) |

D-13. Have you been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

YES 1 (D-15)
NO 2

D-14. What were the reasons that you were not looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

RECORD VERBATIM AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.
(PROBE: What other reason?)

COMMENTS: _____

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|----------|
| a. | <u>BELIEVES NO WORK AVAILABLE IN LINE OF WORK OR AREA</u> | 01 | } (D-18) |
| b. | <u>COULDN'T FIND ANY WORK</u> | 02 | |
| c. | <u>LACKS NECESSARY SCHOOLING, TRAINING, SKILLS,</u> <u>OR EXPERIENCE</u> | 03 | |
| d. | <u>EMPLOYERS THINK TOO YOUNG OR TOO OLD</u> | 04 | |
| e. | <u>OTHER PERSONAL HANDICAP IN FINDING A JOB</u> | 05 | |
| f. | <u>CAN'T ARRANGE CHILD CARE</u> | 06 | |
| g. | <u>FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES</u> | 07 | |
| h. | <u>IN SCHOOL OR OTHER TRAINING</u> | 08 | |
| i. | <u>ILL HEALTH, PHYSICAL DISABILITIES</u> | 09 | |
| j. | <u>SPOUSE DID NOT WANT ME TO WORK</u> | 10 | |
| k. | <u>OTHER</u> | 11 | |

D-15. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY. (PROBE: What else did you do?)

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|----------|
| a. | CHECKED WITH PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCY .. | 01 | } (D-16) |
| b. | CHECKED WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY | 02 | |
| c. | CHECKED WITH EMPLOYER DIRECTLY | 03 | |
| d. | CHECKED WITH FRIENDS OR RELATIVES | 04 | |
| e. | PLACED OR ANSWERED ADS | 05 | |
| f. | WENT TO LABOR PICK-UP SITE | 06 | |
| g. | OTHER (SPECIFY: _____) | 07 | |
| h. | NOTHING..... | 08 | (D-18) |

D-16. Could you have taken a job last week if one had been offered?

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|
| YES | 1 | (D-18) |
| NO | 2 | |

D-17. Why couldn't you take a job last week?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

- a. ALREADY HAD A JOB 1
- b. TEMPORARY ILLNESS 2
- c. GOING TO SCHOOL 3
- d. FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES..... 4
- e. PREGNANT..... 5
- f. TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS..... 6
- g. OTHER (SPECIFY: _____) 7

D-18. In what month and year did you last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full or part time?

|_|_| | 1 | 9 |_|_|
MONTH YEAR

NEVER WORKED AT ALL 9999 (D-36)

BOX 7 REFER TO ACTIVITY HISTORY OR D-18.

RESPONDENT HAS WORKED IN PAST 12 MONTHS ☐ (D-33)

RESPONDENT LAST WORKED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ☐ (D-36)

D-19. How many hours did you work last week at (all) your job(s)?

|_|_|_| TOTAL HOURS LAST WEEK

BOX 8

REFER TO ACTIVITY HISTORY

REFER TO LINE LETTER ENTERED IN BOX 6. RECORD IN D-20:

- NAME OF EMPLOYER (D-4)
- USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (D-5)

D-20. I would now like to ask you about the (main) job you had last week, that is, working for . . .

EMPLOYER

where you usually work _____ hours per week.
NUMBER OF HOURS
PER WEEK

What did you do to find this job?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.

- a. CHECKED WITH PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCY... 01
- b. CHECKED WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. 02
- c. CHECKED WITH EMPLOYER DIRECTLY 03
- d. CHECKED WITH FRIENDS OR RELATIVES 04
- e. PLACED OR ANSWERED ADS..... 05
- f. WENT TO LABOR PICK-UP SITE 06
- g. OTHER (SPECIFY: _____) 07
- h. NOTHING..... 08

D-21. In this position, are you . . .

READ ANSWER CATEGORIES AND CIRCLE ONE CODE ONLY

- a. an employee of a private company, business, or of an individual, working for wages, salary, or commission, 1
- b. a United States federal, state, or local government employee, 2
- c. an employee of a foreign government, 3
- d. self-employed on your own farm, 4 (D-23)
- e. self-employed in own business or professional practice, or 5 (D-23)
- f. working without pay in a family business or farm? 6 (D-29)

D-22. Are you paid by the hour on this job?

- YES 1 (a)
- NO 2 (D-23)
- DON'T KNOW..... 8 (D-23)

(a) How much do you earn per hour?

\$ | _ | _ | . | _ | _ | PER HOUR

D-23. And how much do you usually earn per week at this job before deductions? Include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received.

\$ |_|_|_|_|.00 PER WEEK

D-24. Are any deductions usually taken out from your pay for . . .

| | YES | NO | DK |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| a. Federal or State Income Tax?..... | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| b. A Health plan? | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| c. Social Security (FICA)? | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| d. Any other retirement?..... | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| e. OTHER (SPECIFY: _____) | 1 | | |

D-25. Are you usually paid . . .

| | |
|--|---|
| a. All in cash,..... | 1 |
| b. Part in cash and part by check, or..... | 2 |
| c. All by check? | 3 |
| d. OTHER (SPECIFY: _____) | 4 |

BOX 9 REFER TO D-20 AND D-21.

RESPONDENT IS SELF-EMPLOYED (D-21 = CODE 4 OR 5) ☐ (D-29)

RESPONDENT WORKS 40 HOURS OR LESS PER WEEK (D-20) ☐ (D-27)

RESPONDENT WORKS MORE THAN 40 HOURS PER WEEK (D-20) ☐ (D-26)

D-26. You have told me that you usually work more than 40 hours per week at this job. Please look at this card. For those hours above 40 per week, are you usually . . .

SHOW
CARD
D-26

| | |
|---|---|
| a. paid at your regular rate,..... | 1 |
| b. paid more than your regular rate but less than time and a half, | 2 |
| c. paid time and a half or more, | 3 |
| d. given compensatory (COMP) time or,..... | 4 |
| e. not paid at all? | 5 |

D-27. At this job, does your employer pay for any of your...

| | YES | NO | DK |
|----------------------|-----|----|----|
| a. vacations?..... | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| b. holidays?..... | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| c. sick leave? | 1 | 2 | 8 |

D-28. On this job, are you a member of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union?

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| YES | 1 |
| NO | 2 |
| DON'T KNOW..... | 8 |

D-29. Including yourself, about how many workers (does your employer/do you) currently employ at your place of work? Please look at this card. Would you say there are . . .

SHOW
CARD
D-29

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------|
| a. 1..... | 1 | (D-31) |
| b. 2 - 4 | 2 | |
| c. 5 - 9 | 3 | |
| d. 10 - 49 | 4 | |
| e. 50 - 99 | 5 | |
| f. 100 - 499 | 6 | |
| g. 500 - 999, or..... | 7 | |
| h. 1,000 or more employees? | 8 | |

D-30. How would you describe most of your co-workers? Are they . . .

| | |
|--|---|
| a. Hispanic, | 1 |
| b. Non-Hispanic, White, | 2 |
| c. Non-Hispanic, Black, | 3 |
| d. Asian, | 4 |
| e. American Indian or Alaskan Native, or | 5 |
| f. something else? (SPECIFY: _____) | 6 |

D-31. How much do you communicate in English when you are at work? Would you say . . .

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| a. all the time,..... | 1 | (D-33) |
| b. most of the time,..... | 2 | |
| c. about half of the time,..... | 3 | |
| d. very little, or, | 4 | |
| e. not at all? | 5 | |

D-32. If your job requires it, can you . . .

| | YES | NO | NOT REQUIRED |
|---|-----|----|-----------------|
| a. read and understand work-related manuals and written instructions in English? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b. communicate (with your supervisor/ in business) in English? | 1 | 2 | 3 |

D-33. I now want to ask you about on-the-job injuries that may have happened to you during the past 12 months in the United States.

Please look at this card. Have you had an injury at work that caused you to do any of the following: get medical attention or treatment for minor injuries, be unable to do some of your work activities, lose consciousness, or transfer to another job?

SHOW
CARD
D-33

YES 1
NO 2 (D-36)

D-34. How many times have you been injured on the job during the past 12 months?

|_|_|

NUMBER OF INJURIES

D-35. Not counting the day the (injury/injuries) occurred, how many days did you miss more than half a day of work as a result of being injured?

|_|_|_|

NUMBER OF WORKDAYS LOST

D-36. Since you applied for temporary residence in (DATE), have you tried to get a job?

YES 1
NO 2 (BOX 10)

D-37. Please look at this card. How has receiving legal status affected your ability to get work? Has it . . .

**SHOW
CARD
D-37 &
D-39**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. made it much easier, | 1 |
| b. made it somewhat easier, | 2 |
| c. had no effect, | 3 |
| d. made it somewhat harder, or | 4 |
| e. made it much harder? | 5 |

BOX 10

REFER TO ACTIVITY CODES IN D-1 OF ACTIVITY HISTORY

**RESPONDENT HAS WORKED SINCE JANUARY 1991
(AT LEAST ONE CODE = 01, 02, OR 03)**

☐ (D-39)

**RESPONDENT HAS NOT WORKED SINCE JANUARY 1991
(ONLY CODES 04 THROUGH 09)**

☐ (D-38)

D-38. Since you applied for temporary residence in (DATE), have you held a job?

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| YES | 1 | |
| NO | 2 | (SECTION E) |

D-39. Please look at this card. How has receiving legal status affected your ability to advance at work? Has it . . .

**SHOW
CARD
D-37 &
D-39**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. made it much easier, | 1 |
| b. made it somewhat easier, | 2 |
| c. had no effect, | 3 |
| d. made it somewhat harder, or | 4 |
| e. made it much harder? | 5 |

E. FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND MIGRATION

FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

E-1. Please look at this card and tell me which of these categories best describes your current marital status. Are you . . .

CIRCLE THE LOWEST NUMBER WHEN TWO OR MORE SEEM TO APPLY.

SHOW
CARD
E-1

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| a. married and living with your (husband/wife) in the same household? What is (his/her) first name? | 01 | } GO TO HOUSEHOLD GRID. RECORD NAME AND CIRCLE "1" UNDER "S". |
| b. living with a partner as if married? What is (his/her) first name? | 02 | |
| c. married with your (husband/wife) living in the United States but not in the same household? | 03 | |
| d. married but your (husband/wife) is living outside of the United States? | 04 | |
| e. widowed? | 05 | |
| f. divorced or have you had a marriage annulled? | 06 | |
| g. legally or formally separated? | 07 | |
| h. never married? | 08 | |
| i. DON'T KNOW | 98 | |

Now I'm going to ask some questions about people who usually eat and sleep in the same household as you here in the United States. Please do not include persons who maintain a usual residence elsewhere. Some of these questions may not apply to you, but I need to ask them anyway.

E-2. First, how many people, including yourself, eat and sleep in the same household as you in the United States?

|_|_| NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD

BOX 11 REFER TO E-2

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| RESPONDENT ONLY LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD | <input type="checkbox"/> (E-16) |
| RESPONDENT AND SPOUSE/PARTNER ONLY LIVE IN HOUSEHOLD | <input type="checkbox"/> (E-10) |
| RESPONDENT AND OTHERS LIVE IN HOUSEHOLD | <input type="checkbox"/> (E-3) |

E-3. How many parents do you have living with you in the same household in the United States? Please include stepparents, mother-in-law and father-in-law.

NONE 00 (E-4)

|_|_| PARENTS (a)

(a) What are their first names?

GO TO HOUSEHOLD GRID. RECORD NAME(S) ON NEXT AVAILABLE LINE AND CIRCLE "2" UNDER "PP".

E-4. How many children of any age do you have living with you in the same household in the United States? Please include stepchildren, foster children, children you have legally adopted, and children for whom you have assumed principal responsibility. Also, include sons-in-law and daughters-in-law.

NONE 00 (E-5)

|_|_| CHILDREN (a)

(a) What are their first names?

GO TO HOUSEHOLD GRID. RECORD NAME(S) ON NEXT AVAILABLE LINE AND CIRCLE "3" UNDER "CH".

E-5. How many brothers, sisters, brothers-in-law, and sisters-in-law do you have living with you in the same household in the United States? Also include any stepbrothers, stepsisters, and any brothers and sisters legally adopted.

NONE 00 (E-6)

|_|_| BROTHERS/SISTERS (a)

(a) What are their first names?

GO TO HOUSEHOLD GRID. RECORD NAME(S) ON NEXT AVAILABLE LINE AND CIRCLE "4" UNDER "BS".

E-6. How many grandparents and great-grandparents do you have living with you in the same household in the United States?

NONE 00 (E-7)

|_|_| GRANDPARENTS (a)

(a) What are their first names?

GO TO HOUSEHOLD GRID. RECORD NAME(S) ON NEXT AVAILABLE LINE AND CIRCLE "5" UNDER "GP".

E-7. How many grandchildren and great-grandchildren do you have living with you in the same household in the United States?

NONE 00 (BOX 12)

|_|_| GRANDCHILDREN (a)

(a) What are their first names?

GO TO HOUSEHOLD GRID. RECORD NAME(S) ON NEXT AVAILABLE LINE AND CIRCLE "6" UNDER "GC".

BOX 12

- DRAW A LINE ON HOUSEHOLD GRID UNDER NAMES RECORDED THROUGH E-7.
- ENTER ALL NAMES ABOVE THE FAMILY LINE ONTO THE FAMILY LIST
- HAND FAMILY LIST TO RESPONDENT
- SAY: "In some of the questions I'll be asking shortly, I will be referring to these people in your household".

E-8. Now, in addition to these people, how many other relatives do you have living with you in the same household in the United States?

NONE 00 (E-9)

|_|_| OTHER RELATIVES (a)

(a) What are their first names?

GO TO HOUSEHOLD GRID. RECORD NAME(S) ON NEXT AVAILABLE LINE(S) AND CIRCLE "7" UNDER "OR".

E-9. How many people, not related to you, do you have living with you in the same household in the United States?

NONE 00 (E-10)

|_|_| OTHER PEOPLE NOT RELATED (a)

(a) What are their first names?

GO TO HOUSEHOLD GRID. RECORD NAME(S) ON NEXT AVAILABLE LINE(S) AND CIRCLE "8" UNDER "NR".

E-10.

The following are all the people you have told me who are living with you in the same household in the United States, and who do not maintain a usual residence elsewhere.

READ NAMES ON HOUSEHOLD GRID. ASK: "Is there anyone else?"

- MAKE NECESSARY CORRECTIONS.
- FOR EACH PERSON LISTED ON HOUSEHOLD GRID, ASK E-11 THROUGH E-15 BEFORE GOING TO THE NEXT PERSON.

**SHOW
CARD
E-13**

RESIDENT STATUS.

1. Resident status through Amnesty Program (like you, arrived in U.S. before 1982).
2. Resident status through Special Agricultural Worker Program (SAW).
3. Family Fairness/Family Unity
4. Permanent resident - other than Amnesty Program or SAW Program
5. Any of the following:
 - Temporary visa (for example, temporary worker, student, vacation)
 - Temporary Protected Status (only for people from El Salvador, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia or Somalia)
 - Refugee, Parolee, Asylum applicant
 - Extended Voluntary Departure (EVD)
6. U.S. Citizen.
7. Some other status
8. DON'T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

F

**DRAW FAMILY LINE BELOW. ASK E-16,
FOR ALL FAMILY MEMBERS (ABOVE LINE
ON HOUSEHOLD GRID) AGE 12 AND OVER.**

**E-16. During March 1992, [were you/
was (NAME)] attending any school
at any time. . .**

ASK FOR AGE 16 AND OVER.

**E-17. During March 1992, [were you/
was (NAME)] attending post secondary
school, that is, school that requires a
high school diploma or GED?**

| PERSON NUMBER | a. full time | b. or part time? | c. NOT ATTENDING | YES | NO | DON'T KNOW | PERSON NUMBER |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------|----|------------|------------------|
| 01 | (RESP) 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (02) | (RESP) 1 | 2 | 8 | 01 |
| 02 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (03) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 02 |
| 03 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (04) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 03 |
| 04 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (05) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 04 |
| 05 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (06) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 05 |
| 06 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (07) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 06 |
| 07 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (08) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 07 |
| 08 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (09) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 08 |
| 09 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (10) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 09 |
| 10 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (11) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 11 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (12) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 11 |
| 12 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (13) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 12 |
| 13 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (14) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 13 |
| 14 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 (15) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 14 |
| 15 | 1 (E-17) | 2 (E-17) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 15 |

MIGRATION

Now I have some different questions.

- E-18. Please look at this card. Do you have any of these relatives living outside of the United States? That is, (husband/wife), children, parents, brothers, sisters?

SHOW
CARD
E-18

YES 1
NO 2 (E-26)

As you may know, legal residents can ask that certain relatives living abroad be allowed to come to the United States to live. The next few questions are about how many such relatives you may have living outside the United States. Some of the following questions may not apply to you, but I need to ask them anyway.

- E-19. Do you have a (husband/wife) living outside the United States?

YES 1 (a)
NO 2 (E-20)

- (a). Does your (husband/wife) intend to come to the United States to live?

YES 1
NO 2

- E-20. Do you have any children of any age living outside the United States? Please include adopted children and stepchildren, but do not include sons-in-laws or daughters-in-laws.

YES 1 (E-21)
NO 2 (E-23)

- E-21. Do you have any children living outside the United States who are under 21 years of age?

YES 1 (a)
NO 2 (E-22)

- (a). How many of your children under 21 living outside the United States are not married?

|_|_| UNDER 21, NOT MARRIED (b)

NONE 00 (c)

(b). How many of these unmarried children intend to come to the United States to live?

|_|_| UNDER 21, NOT MARRIED, INTEND
TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES (c)

NONE 00 (c)

(c). How many of your children under 21 living outside the United States are married?

|_|_| UNDER 21, MARRIED (d)

NONE 00 (e)

(d). How many of these married children intend to come to the United States to live?

|_|_| UNDER 21, MARRIED, INTEND TO
COME TO THE UNITED STATES (e)

NONE 00 (e)

(e). TOTAL (a) PLUS (c) = |_|_| = NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 21 LIVING
OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

You have told me you have _____ child/children under 21 living outside of
(NUMBER)
the United States. Is that correct?

YES 1
NO 2 (RECONCILE)

E-22. Do you have any children living outside the United States who are 21 years of age or older?

YES 1 (a)
NO 2 (E-23)

(a). How many of your children 21 or older living outside the United States are not married?

|_|_| 21 OR OLDER, NOT MARRIED (b)

NONE 00 (c)

(b). How many of these unmarried children intend to come to the United States to live?

|_|_| 21 OR OLDER, NOT MARRIED, INTEND
TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES (c)

NONE 00 (c)

- (c). How many of your children 21 or older living outside the United States are married?

|_|_| 21 OR OLDER, MARRIED (d)

NONE 00 (e)

- (d). How many of these married children intend to come to the United States to live?

|_|_| 21 OR OLDER, MARRIED, INTEND TO
COME TO THE UNITED STATES (e)

- (e). TOTAL (a) PLUS (c) = |_|_| = NUMBER OF CHILDREN 21 OR OLDER LIVING
OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

You have told me you have _____ child/children 21 or older living outside of
(NUMBER)
the United States. Is that correct?

YES 1
NO 2 (RECONCILE)

- E-23. Do you have any parents living outside the United States? Please include stepparents or
adoptive parents, but do not include a father-in-law or mother-in-law.

YES 1 (a & b)
NO 2 (E-24)

- (a). How many?

|_|_| PARENTS

- (b). How many of these parents intend to come to the United States to live?

|_|_| PARENTS INTEND TO COME
TO THE UNITED STATES

- E-24. Do you have any brothers or sisters living outside the United States? Please include
stepbrothers or sisters, but do not include brothers-in-law or sisters-in-law.

YES 1 (a & b)
NO 2 (BOX 13)

- (a). How many?

|_|_| BROTHERS/SISTERS

- (b). How many of these brothers or sisters intend to come to the United States to live?

|_|_| BROTHERS/SISTERS INTEND TO COME TO THE UNITED
STATES

BOX 13
REFER TO E-19 THROUGH E-23.
ONE OR MORE RELATIVES INTEND TO COME TO THE U. S.
☐ (E-25).

NO RELATIVES INTEND TO COME TO THE U. S.
☐ (E-26).

E-25. Have any steps been taken to bring (this/these) relative(s) to the United States?
For example, has anyone . . .

| | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> | <u>DK</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| a. filed a written application on their behalf with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization service? | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| b. provided money, encouragement, or information? | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| c. spoken with a lawyer? | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| d. got information from the U.S. government on immigration procedures? | 1 | 2 | 8 |

E-26. Since January 1991, including short trips, about how many times have you left the United States?

|_|_|_| TIMES

NONE.....000 (SECTION F)

E-27. Since January 1991, (including short trips) about how many days, weeks, or months, in total, have you spent outside of the United States?

|_|_|_| DAYS, OR

|_|_|_| WEEKS, OR

|_|_|_| MONTHS

E-28. On these occasions, why did you decide to leave the United States? Was it . . .

| | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|
| a. to work? | 1 | 2 |
| b. to go shopping? | 1 | 2 |
| c. to visit relatives or friends? | 1 | 2 |
| d. to take a vacation? | 1 | 2 |
| e. to reside in Mexico or Canada? or | 1 | 2 |
| f. for some other reason? (SPECIFY: _____) | 1 | 2 |

F. SOCIAL SERVICES

REFER TO FAMILY LIST AND SAY: Now I'll be asking you some questions about your use of social services (and that of your family in this household. By family, I mean the names on this list. Please refer to this list when answering questions about your family. Please do not include any other household members).

F
F-1. Many people in the United States receive different kinds of benefits and services. In (LAST CALENDAR MONTH) were you (or any of your family members living with you in the same household) receiving financial assistance or food stamps from a public or government agency in the United States?

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| YES | 1 |
| NO | 2 |
| REFUSED | 7 |
| DON'T KNOW..... | 8 |

F
F-2. More specifically, in (LAST CALENDAR MONTH) did you (or any family member) receive benefits or financial assistance from any of the sources on this card?

READ SHOW CARD SLOWLY UNTIL FIRST YES. AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), SSI (Supplemental Security Income), State or Local General Assistance, UI (Unemployment Insurance Compensation), Workers Compensation, Social Security, Child Support, Retirement/Pension Funds, Food Stamps, WIC vouchers, School lunch benefits (free or reduced price), Food basket, food pantry contributions, or any other financial assistance.

**SHOW
CARD
F-2**

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------|
| YES | 1 | (BOX 14) } (F-9) |
| NO | 2 | |
| REFUSED | 7 | |
| DON'T KNOW..... | 8 | |

IF RESPONSE TO F-1 AND F-2 INCONSISTENT, DO NOT RECONCILE.

BOX 14 REFER TO HOUSEHOLD GRID.

AT LEAST ONE FAMILY MEMBER IS BETWEEN 3 AND 18 YEARS OLD ☐ (1 -3).

NO FAMILY MEMBERS BETWEEN 3 AND 18 YEARS OLD ☐ (1 -4).

F-3. ☐ In March of 1992, did anyone in your family receive free or "reduced price" school lunch benefits?

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| YES | 1 |
| NO | 2 |
| DON'T KNOW..... | 8 |

F-4. ☐ In (LAST CALENDAR MONTH), did you (or anyone in your family) receive food donations from any source?

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| YES | 1 |
| NO | 2 |
| DON'T KNOW..... | 8 |

F-5. ☐ In (LAST CALENDAR MONTH), did you (or anyone in your family) receive WIC vouchers? (The Women, Infants, and Children Health and Nutrition program).

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| YES | 1 |
| NO | 2 |
| DON'T KNOW..... | 8 |

| ASK F-7 AND F-8 FOR EACH "YES" IN F-6. | | |
|--|---|--|
| F-6. In (LAST CALENDAR MONTH), did you (or anyone in your family) receive (INCOME SOURCE)? | F-7. Who in your family actually received the (INCOME SOURCE)? Include only those people whose names were on the check or who were actually issued coupons. [PROBE: Who else received (INCOME SOURCE)?] | F-8. How much did (RECIPIENT) receive from (INCOME SOURCE) last month? |
| INCOME SOURCE | RECIPIENT'S NAME AND PERSON # | AMOUNT RECEIVED |
| a. AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) YES..... 1 (F-7) → NO..... 2 (b) ↓ DK..... 8 (b) ↓ | a. _____ } _____ } _____ } → _____ } | a. \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } (F-6b) \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } |
| b. SSI (Supplemental Security Income) YES..... 1 (F-7) → NO..... 2 (c) ↓ DK..... 8 (c) ↓ | b. _____ } _____ } _____ } → _____ } | b. \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } (F-6c) \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } |
| c. State or Local General Assistance YES..... 1 (F-7) → NO..... 2 (d) ↓ DK..... 8 (d) ↓ | c. _____ } _____ } _____ } → _____ } | c. \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } (F-6d) \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } |
| d. UI (Unemployment Insurance Compensation) YES..... 1 (F-7) → NO..... 2 (e) ↓ DK..... 8 (e) ↓ | d. _____ } _____ } _____ } → _____ } | d. \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } (F-6e) \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } |
| e. Workers Compensation YES..... 1 (F-7) → NO..... 2 (f) ↓ DK..... 8 (f) ↓ | e. _____ } _____ } _____ } → _____ } | e. \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } (F-6f) \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } |
| f. Social Security YES..... 1 (F-7) → NO..... 2 (g) ↓ DK..... 8 (g) ↓ | f. _____ } _____ } _____ } → _____ } | f. \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } (F-6g) \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } |
| g. Child Support from an absent parent or alimony YES..... 1 (F-7) → NO..... 2 (h) ↓ DK..... 8 (h) ↓ | g. _____ } _____ } _____ } → _____ } | g. \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } (F-6h) \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } |

| | ASK F-7 AND F-8 FOR EACH "YES" IN F-6. | |
|---|---|---|
| F-6. F In (LAST CALENDAR MONTH), did you (or anyone in your family) receive (INCOME SOURCE)? | F-7. <u>Who</u> in your family actually <u>received</u> the (INCOME SOURCE)? Include only those people whose names were on the check or who were actually issued coupons. [PROBE: Who else received (INCOME SOURCE)?] | F-8. How much did (RECIPIENT) receive from (INCOME SOURCE) last month? |
| INCOME SOURCE | RECIPIENT'S NAME AND PERSON # | AMOUNT RECEIVED |
| h. Retirement/Pension Funds YES..... 1 (F-7) → NO..... 2 (I) ↓ DK..... 8 (I) ↓ | h. _____ } _____ } _____ } → _____ } | h. \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } (F-6i) \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } |
| i. Food Stamps YES..... 1 (F-7) → NO..... 2 (I) ↓ DK..... 8 (I) ↓ | i. _____ } _____ } _____ } → _____ } (1) Who in this household was <u>covered</u> by the Food Stamps that (RECIPIENT) received? _____ } _____ } _____ } (F-6j) _____ } _____ } | i. \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } (F-7(1)) \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } ←----- |
| j. Any other financial assistance? What kind? (SPECIFY: _____) YES..... 1 (F-7) → NO..... 2 (BOX 15) ↓ DK..... 8 (BOX 15) ↓ | j. _____ } _____ } _____ } → _____ } | j. \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } (BOX 15) \$ _____ .00 } \$ _____ .00 } |

BOX 15 REFER TO F-6, ITEM "I" (FOOD STAMPS) ABOVE.

RECEIVES FOOD STAMPS, F-6, ITEM "I" CODED YES (1)

☐ (SECTION G).

DOES NOT RECEIVE FOOD STAMPS, F-6, ITEM "I" CODED NO OR DK (2 OR 8)

☐ (F-9).

F-9. Have you ever heard of the Food Stamp Program?

| | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| YES | 1 | (F-10) |
| NO | 2 | (SECTION G) |

F10. Do you know . . .

| | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> |
|---|------------|-----------|
| a. how to apply for Food Stamps? | 1 | 2 |
| b. the requirements to participate in the Food Stamp program?..... | 1 | 2 |

G. HEALTH INSURANCE/CHILD CARE

HEALTH

G-1. The following questions are about your health care insurance. Are you now covered by . . .

| | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> | <u>DK</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| a. Medicaid (MediCAL or ACCESS), or any other type of state government medical assistance? | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| b. Medicare? | 1 | 2 | 8 |

G-2. Are you now covered by . . .

| | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> | <u>DK</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| a. health insurance obtained through your job? | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| b. health insurance obtained through the job of another family member? | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| c. health insurance obtained directly from an insurance company? | 1 | 2 | 8 |

BOX 16 **REFER TO G-2**

RESPONDENT HAS NO PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE, ALL ITEMS CODED NO (2)

☐ (G-3)

RESPONDENT HAS PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH OWN JOB, ITEM "a" CODED YES (1)

☐ (G-4)

ALL OTHERS

☐ (G-5)

G-3. People have different reasons for not being covered by private health insurance. What are the reasons you yourself are not covered by private health insurance?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.

(PROBE: Any other reason?)

- | | | |
|---|----|---------|
| a. TOO EXPENSIVE..... | 01 | } (G-5) |
| b. UNEMPLOYED, REASON RELATED TO UNEMPLOYMENT..... | 02 | |
| c. DON'T NEED, HAVE BEEN HEALTHY..... | 03 | |
| d. USE MEDICAID (MEDICAL)/MEDICAL ASSISTANCE | 04 | |
| e. USE MEDICARE | 05 | |
| f. DON'T KNOW HOW TO GET IT..... | 06 | |
| g. NOT OFFERED BY EMPLOYER..... | 07 | |
| h. OTHER (SPECIFY: _____) _____) | 08 | |

G-4. Does your employer pay all, part, or none of your health insurance premium?

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| ALL..... | 1 |
| PART | 2 |
| NONE..... | 3 |
| DON'T KNOW..... | 8 |

IF RESPONDENT HAS NO FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD, SKIP TO H-1.

F DRAW FAMILY LINE BELOW

G-5. The next question is about private health insurance coverage of family members. Is (FAMILY MEMBER) covered by private health insurance?

REFER RESPONDENT TO FAMILY LIST AND ASK FOR FAMILY MEMBERS WHOSE NAMES ARE ABOVE FAMILY LINE ON HOUSEHOLD GRID.

| | YES | NO | DK | PER- SON # |
|--|-----|----|----|---------------|
| | | | | 01 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 02 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 03 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 04 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 05 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 06 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 07 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 08 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 09 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 11 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 12 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 13 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 14 |
| | 1 | 2 | 8 | 15 |

BOX 17 REFER TO FAMILY MEMBERS ABOVE LINE IN HOUSEHOLD GRID.

ONE OR MORE FAMILY MEMBERS UNDER AGE 13

☐ (G-6)

NO FAMILY MEMBERS UNDER AGE 13

☐ (SECTION H)

CHILD CARE

G-6. **[F]** Many families need someone to take care of the children while parents are busy working, looking for work, in school or training. In this household, did your family need child care during (LAST CALENDAR MONTH)?

YES 1
NO 2 (SECTION H)

G-7. In (LAST CALENDAR MONTH), who paid for the child care?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.

(PROBE: Anyone else?)

- a. RESPONDENT OR RESPONDENT'S FAMILY 1
b. FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2
c. CHILD CARE AT NO CHARGE 3
d. OTHER (SPECIFY: _____) 4

BOX 18 REFER TO G-7.

IS CODE 1 CIRCLED?

YES ☐ (G-8)
NO ☐ (SECTION H)

G-8. **[F]** How much did you (and your family) pay for child care last month?

\$ | _ | _ | _ .00 LAST MONTH

H. ASSETS AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

Now I have some questions about your assets, income and expenses (and those of family members who live in the same household as you in the United States).

H-1. Do you (and/or your husband/wife/partner) own any real estate, such as a house, farm, or land outside the United States?

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| YES | 1 |
| NO | 2 |
| DON'T KNOW..... | 8 |

H-2. Apart from where you now live, do you (and/or your husband/wife/partner) own any real estate, such as a house, farm, or land in the United States?

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| YES | 1 |
| NO | 2 |
| DON'T KNOW..... | 8 |

H-3. Please look at this card and tell me who owns the (house/apartment) in which you now live? Is it...

CIRCLE THE LOWEST NUMBER WHEN 2 OR MORE SEEM TO APPLY. REFER TO HOUSEHOLD GRID IF NECESSARY.



- | | | |
|--|---|-------|
| a. you (and/or your husband/wife/partner in this household), | 1 | (H-5) |
| b. another family member on the Family List | 2 | (H-5) |
| c. another household member, | 3 | (H-4) |
| d. a relative not living in this household, or | 4 | (H-4) |
| e. someone else not living in this household? | 5 | (H-4) |

H-4. Do you (and/or your husband/wife/partner) ...

- | | | |
|--|---|-------|
| a. rent from the owner (person, agency or organization), | 1 | |
| b. rent from someone else, | 2 | |
| c. work in exchange for your housing, or | 3 | (H-6) |
| d. pay no rent? | 4 | (H-6) |

H-5. ☐ F How much did you (and your family) pay for the (mortgage/rent) in (LAST CALENDAR MONTH)?

\$ | | . | | | | .00

DON'T KNOW..... 9999

NOTHING (NONE OR MORTGAGE
HAS BEEN PAID OFF)..... 0000

H-6. In (LAST CALENDAR MONTH), which persons, including yourself, contributed to paying housing expenses, such as rent, mortgage and/or utility bills?

ENTER NAME(S) AND PERSON NUMBER(S) FROM HOUSEHOLD GRID.

PERSON #

NAME

| | |

| | |

| | |

FRIENDS OR RELATIVES NOT LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD ☐

H-7. Is there a telephone in the (house/apartment) where you live (in the United States)?

YES 1 (a)
NO 2 (H-8)

(a) Do you (and your family) pay for local telephone service?

YES 1
NO 2

H-8. ☐ F Please look at this card. Which letter comes closest to how much total money you (and your family) have in cash, in the bank, or in other investments? Is it...

SHOW
CARD
H-8

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------|
| a. Less than \$1,000..... | 1 | } (BOX 19) |
| b. \$1,000 - \$1,999..... | 2 | |
| c. \$2,000 - \$2,999, or..... | 3 | |
| d. \$3,000 or more? | 4 | |
| e. REFUSED..... | 7 | } (SECTION I) |
| d. DON'T KNOW..... | 8 | |

BOX 19 REFER TO FAMILY MEMBERS ABOVE FAMILY LINE IN HOUSEHOLD GRID.

ENTER TOTAL NUMBER, INCLUDING RESPONDENT

| | |

FAMILY MEMBERS

H-9.

CIRCLE FAMILY SIZE BELOW AND ASK H-9 AS APPROPRIATE BASED ON FAMILY SIZE ENTERED IN BOX 19.

F

Please look at this card. Was your total family income in (LAST CALENDAR MONTH) from these sources less or more than (AMOUNT)?

Include money from earned income, Social Security retirement, survivors', or disability payments, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), State or Local General Assistance, non-medical Veteran's Administration benefits, Unemployment Insurance benefits, retirement income, disability income, educational assistance, annuity income, interest and dividends, rental income, support from a relative or friend outside the household, and any other money received.

**SHOW
CARD
H-9**

FAMILY SIZE

| | | |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 1 | LESS THAN \$900..... | 1 |
| | \$900 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 2 | LESS THAN \$1,100..... | 1 |
| | \$1,100 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 3 | LESS THAN \$1,400..... | 1 |
| | \$1,400 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 4 | LESS THAN \$1,700..... | 1 |
| | \$1,700 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 5 | LESS THAN \$2,000..... | 1 |
| | \$2,000 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 6 | LESS THAN \$2,300..... | 1 |
| | \$2,300 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 7 | LESS THAN \$2,500..... | 1 |
| | \$2,500 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 8 | LESS THAN \$2,800..... | 1 |
| | \$2,800 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 9 | LESS THAN \$3,100..... | 1 |
| | \$3,100 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 10 | LESS THAN \$3,400..... | 1 |
| | \$3,400 OR MORE..... | 2 |

FAMILY SIZE

| | | |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 11 | LESS THAN \$3,700..... | 1 |
| | \$3,700 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 12 | LESS THAN \$4,000..... | 1 |
| | \$4,000 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 13 | LESS THAN \$4,200..... | 1 |
| | \$4,200 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 14 | LESS THAN \$4,500..... | 1 |
| | \$4,500 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 15 | LESS THAN \$4,800..... | 1 |
| | \$4,800 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 16 | LESS THAN \$5,100..... | 1 |
| | \$5,100 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 17 | LESS THAN \$5,400..... | 1 |
| | \$5,400 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 18 | LESS THAN \$5,700..... | 1 |
| | \$5,700 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 19 | LESS THAN \$5,900..... | 1 |
| | \$5,900 OR MORE..... | 2 |
| 20 | LESS THAN \$6,200..... | 1 |
| | \$6,200 OR MORE..... | 2 |

BOX 20**REFER TO H-9.**

H-9 = LESS THAN \$ AMOUNT (CODE 1)

☐ (BOX 21).

H-9 = \$ AMOUNT OR MORE (CODE 2)

☐ (SECTION I).

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

BOX 21 REFER TO HOUSEHOLD GRID ABOVE FAMILY LINE

RESPONDENT HAS NO FAMILY MEMBERS

☐ (BOX 22)

AT LEAST ONE FAMILY MEMBER OTHER THAN RESPONDENT
CURRENTLY WORKING (E-15 = 1)

☐ (H-10)

ALL FAMILY MEMBERS NOT WORKING (E-15 = 2 OR 3)

☐ (BOX 22)

[F]

ENTER PERSON NUMBER(S) AND NAME(S) OF FAMILY MEMBERS, OTHER
THAN RESPONDENT, WHO ARE WORKING.

H-10.

Please look at this card. Tell me the letter for the total amount of pay before deductions that
(NAME) received for (his/her) work last week. Was it . . .

**SHOW
CARD
H-10**

PERSON
NUMBER

NAME

EARNINGS
CODE

**EARNINGS
CODE**

AMOUNT

- a. less than \$50.00,
- b. \$50.00 - \$99.99,
- c. \$100.00 - \$149.99,
- d. \$150.00 - \$199.99,
- e. \$200.00 - \$249.99,
- f. \$250.00 - \$299.99,
- g. \$300.00 - \$399.99,
- h. \$400.00 - \$499.99,
- i. \$500.00 or more?
- j. NO INCOME
- k. DON'T KNOW
- l. REFUSED

| | | |
|-----|-------|---|
| _ _ | _____ | _ |
| _ _ | _____ | _ |
| _ _ | _____ | _ |
| _ _ | _____ | _ |
| _ _ | _____ | _ |
| _ _ | _____ | _ |
| _ _ | _____ | _ |
| _ _ | _____ | _ |
| _ _ | _____ | _ |
| _ _ | _____ | _ |
| _ _ | _____ | _ |

Now I have a few questions about household expenses.

BOX 22 REFER TO H-3.

**RESPONDENT OR OTHER FAMILY MEMBER OWNS HOME
(CODE 1 OR 2)**

☐ (H-11)

OTHER OWNER (CODE 3, 4, OR 5)

☐ (H-12)

[F]

**H-11 (a) Do you (and your family) pay (ITEM)
separately from the regular mortgage
payment?**

**(b) What was the amount
of your last payment?**

**(c) How many times per
year do you make this
payment?**

| | YES | NO | DK | | DK | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----|----|--------------|----|-----------------|
| (1) Property taxes?..... 1(b&c) | 2 | 8 | | \$ _____ .00 | 8 | _ _ TIMES/YEAR |
| (2) Homeowner Association fees? | 1(b&c) | 2 | 8 | \$ _____ .00 | 8 | _ _ TIMES/YEAR |
| (3) Condominium fees? | 1(b&c) | 2 | 8 | \$ _____ .00 | 8 | _ _ TIMES/YEAR |
| (4) Homeowner's Insurance? | 1(b&c) | 2 | 8 | \$ _____ .00 | 8 | _ _ TIMES/YEAR |

[F]

**H-12 (a) Do you (and your family) pay (ITEM)
separately from the regular (mortgage/
rent) payments?**

**(b) What was the amount
of your last payment?**

**(c) How many times per
year do you make this
payment?**

| | YES | NO | DK | | DK | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----|----|--------------|----|-----------------|
| (1) Gas or fuel oil? | 1(b&c) | 2 | 8 | \$ _____ .00 | 8 | _ _ TIMES/YEAR |
| (2) Electricity? | 1(b&c) | 2 | 8 | \$ _____ .00 | 8 | _ _ TIMES/YEAR |
| (3) Water and sewer? | 1(b&c) | 2 | 8 | \$ _____ .00 | 8 | _ _ TIMES/YEAR |
| (4) Trash removal? | 1(b&c) | 2 | 8 | \$ _____ .00 | 8 | _ _ TIMES/YEAR |
| (5) COMBINED UTILITY BILLS | 1(b&c) | 2 | 8 | \$ _____ .00 | 8 | _ _ TIMES/YEAR |

[F]

H-13. Do you (or anyone in your family) own a car, van, or small truck? Please exclude recreational vehicles (RVs) and motorcycles.

YES 1 (a)
NO 2 (H-19)

(a) How many cars, small trucks, or vans are owned by you (or your family)?

|_|_| NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES

ASK H-14 THROUGH H-17, IN ORDER, FOR VEHICLE 1, VEHICLE 2, VEHICLE 3.
START WITH NEWEST VEHICLE.

| | VEHICLE 1 | VEHICLE 2 | VEHICLE 3 |
|--|--|--|--|
| H-14 Who (is/are) the owner(s) of the (newest/next newest) motor vehicle? | a. PERSON # __ __ _____ NAME b. PERSON # __ __ _____ NAME | a. PERSON # __ __ _____ NAME b. PERSON # __ __ _____ NAME | a. PERSON # __ __ _____ NAME b. PERSON # __ __ _____ NAME |
| H-15 What is the year, make, and model of this vehicle? | 1 9 YEAR _____ MAKE _____ MODEL | 1 9 YEAR _____ MAKE _____ MODEL | 1 9 YEAR _____ MAKE _____ MODEL |
| (a) | IF ANY ITEM IN H-15 IS UNKNOWN, ASK: If this vehicle were sold, what would it sell for in its present condition? \$ _____ .00 AMOUNT DK 8 | IF ANY ITEM IN H-15 IS UNKNOWN, ASK: If this vehicle were sold, what would it sell for in its present condition? \$ _____ .00 AMOUNT DK 8 | IF ANY ITEM IN H-15 IS UNKNOWN, ASK: If this vehicle were sold, what would it sell for in its present condition? \$ _____ .00 AMOUNT DK 8 |
| H-16 Is this vehicle used primarily for either business purposes or for the transportation of a disabled person? ↓ | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 | YES 1 NO 2 |
| H-17 Is there another vehicle which has not been asked about? | YES 1 (ASK H-14 - H-17 FOR NEXT VEHICLE) NO 2 (H-18) | YES 1 (ASK H-14 - H-17 FOR NEXT VEHICLE) NO 2 (H-18) | YES 1 (H-18) NO 2 (H-18) |

H-18 If the other vehicle(s) owned by you (and your family) were sold, what would (it/they) sell for in (its/their) present condition?

\$ _____ .00
AMOUNT

\$ _____ .00
AMOUNT

\$ _____ .00
AMOUNT

F

H-19 Do you (or anyone in your family) own a motorcycle not used for any business?

YES..... 1 (a)

NO 2 (SECTION I)

ASK (a) FOR MOTORCYCLE 1 AND MOTORCYCLE 2.

| | MOTORCYCLE 1 | MOTORCYCLE 2 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) If this vehicle were sold, what would it sell for in its present condition? | \$ _____ .00 AMOUNT | \$ _____ .00 AMOUNT |
| | DK 8 | DK 8 |

I. INCOME

The next two questions are about your own income in 1991, not including any income received by other members of your family.

- I-1. Please take a look at this card. What is the letter that comes closest to your annual income from work in 1991, before taxes or deductions?

Include your earnings from wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, tips, business and farm income, partnership, or professional practice.

CIRCLE ONE CODE ONLY

SHOW
CARD
I-1

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| a. UNDER \$3,000..... | 01 |
| b. \$3,000 - \$5,999..... | 02 |
| c. \$6,000 - \$8,999..... | 03 |
| d. \$9,000 - \$11,999..... | 04 |
| e. \$12,000 - \$14,999..... | 05 |
| f. \$15,000 - \$19,999..... | 06 |
| g. \$20,000 - \$24,999..... | 07 |
| h. \$25,000 - \$29,999..... | 08 |
| i. \$30,000 - \$34,999..... | 09 |
| j. \$35,000 - \$39,999..... | 10 |
| k. \$40,000 - \$44,999..... | 11 |
| l. \$45,000 - \$49,999..... | 12 |
| m. \$50,000 - \$59,999..... | 13 |
| n. \$60,000 OR OVER..... | 14 |
| o. NO INCOME..... | 00 |
| p. DON'T KNOW..... | 98 |
| q. REFUSED..... | 97 |

I-2. Did you receive any other income from any of the sources on this card in 1991?

Interest from money in the bank, money from people who rent housing from you, State or Local General Assistance, Social Security, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), financial support from other government programs, money from friends or relatives living in the United States but outside of your household.

SHOW
CARD
I-2

YES 1
NO 2 (I-4)

I-3. What letter on this card comes closest to your annual income in 1991 from these sources, that is, other than income from work?

CIRCLE ONE CODE ONLY

SHOW
CARD
I-3

| | | |
|----|---------------------------|----|
| a. | UNDER \$1,000,..... | 01 |
| b. | \$1,000 - \$2,999,..... | 02 |
| c. | \$3,000 - \$5,999,..... | 03 |
| d. | \$6,000 - \$8,999,..... | 04 |
| e. | \$9,000 - \$11,999,..... | 05 |
| f. | \$12,000 - \$14,999,..... | 06 |
| g. | \$15,000 - \$19,999,..... | 07 |
| h. | \$20,000 - \$24,999,..... | 08 |
| i. | \$25,000 - \$29,999,..... | 09 |
| j. | \$30,000 - \$34,999,..... | 10 |
| k. | \$35,000 - \$39,999,..... | 11 |
| l. | \$40,000 - \$44,999,..... | 12 |
| m. | \$45,000 - \$49,999,..... | 13 |
| n. | \$50,000 - \$54,999,..... | 14 |
| o. | \$55,000 - \$59,999,..... | 15 |
| p. | \$60,000 OR OVER..... | 16 |
| q. | NO INCOME..... | 00 |
| r. | DON'T KNOW..... | 98 |
| s. | REFUSED..... | 97 |

The next question is about your family's income, including your own. Please think of all the family members who lived in your household in 1991.

- I-4. Once again, take a look at this card. What is the letter that comes closest to your total family income from all sources in the United States in 1991, including yours?

Please include the combined income from all family members living in the United States and in the same household as you during 1991, including only spouse or partner, parents, children, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandchildren, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brothers-in-law, and sisters-in-law.

CIRCLE ONE CODE ONLY

SHOW
CARD
I-4

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|
| a. | UNDER \$3,000,..... | 01 |
| b. | \$3,000 - \$5,999, | 02 |
| c. | \$6,000 - \$8,999, | 03 |
| d. | \$9,000 - \$11,999, | 04 |
| e. | \$12,000 - \$14,999, | 05 |
| f. | \$15,000 - \$19,999, | 06 |
| g. | \$20,000 - \$24,999, | 07 |
| h. | \$25,000 - \$29,999, | 08 |
| i. | \$30,000 - \$34,999, | 09 |
| j. | \$35,000 - \$39,999, | 10 |
| k. | \$40,000 - \$44,999, | 11 |
| l. | \$45,000 - \$49,999, | 12 |
| m. | \$50,000 - \$59,999, | 13 |
| n. | \$60,000 - \$69,999, | 14 |
| o. | \$70,000 OR OVER | 15 |
| p. | NO INCOME | 00 |
| q. | DON'T KNOW | 98 |
| r. | REFUSED..... | 97 |

I-5.

Many people living in the United States send money to relatives and friends in other countries and this is a perfectly acceptable procedure. How much of the money you (and your family) earned in 1991 did you send to relatives and friends in other countries?

PROBE: Approximately how much?

a. AMOUNT SENT: \$ |_|_|.|_|_|_|.00

OR

PERCENT SENT: |_|_| %

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|---------|
| b. NO MONEY SENT | 000000 | } (I-9) |
| c. REFUSED | 999997 | |
| d. DON'T KNOW | 999998 | |

I-6.

In what form was the money usually sent to another country in 1991? Was it ...

CIRCLE ONE CODE ONLY.

| | |
|--|---|
| a. by cash, | 1 |
| b. by personal check, | 2 |
| c. by money order, | 3 |
| d. by a transfer from a bank or financial institution, | 4 |
| e. by traveler's checks, or | 5 |
| f. In some other way? (SPECIFY, _____) | 6 |

I-7.

To what country was this money sent in 1991?

COUNTRY

I-8.

Who in your family usually decided how much money to send in 1991?

ENTER NAME(S) AND PERSON NUMBER(S) FROM HOUSEHOLD GRID.

| | | |
|------------------|-------|------|
| _ _ PERSON # | _____ | NAME |
|------------------|-------|------|

| | | |
|------------------|-------|------|
| _ _ PERSON # | _____ | NAME |
|------------------|-------|------|

SOMEONE NO LONGER IN HOUSEHOLD ☐

I-9.

(In addition to sending money), people occasionally send gifts or take gifts or money to their friends and relatives when they travel to other countries. In 1991, did you send gifts or take gifts or money to friends or relatives in other countries?

YES 1 (a)
NO 2 (I-10)

(a). What was the approximate total value of these gifts and money?

\$ | | | | | .00
VALUE OF GIFTS AND MONEY

DON'T KNOW 999998
REFUSED 999997

I-10.

In a few years you will be eligible to apply for naturalization to become a United States citizen. Do you think you will apply or not? Please look at this card. Would you say ...



a. Yes, definitely, 1
b. Yes, probably, 2
c. Uncertain, not sure, 3
d. Probably not, or 4
e. Definitely not? 5
f. DON'T KNOW 8

I-11.

Looking ahead to the future, many people plan to retire some place. When you retire, do you think you will most likely ...

a. stay in the United States, 1
b. return to your home country, or 2
c. go to some other country? 3
d. ALREADY RETIRED 4
e. HAVEN'T THOUGHT ABOUT IT 8

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

ATTACH MINI LABEL HERE

J. CLOSING

- J-1. Finally, could you please give me a telephone number where you can be reached, just in case I need to clarify what I have written?

|_|_|_|
AREA CODE

|_|_|_|-|_|_|_|_|
PHONE NUMBER

- J-2. Could you please give me the name and phone number of someone who does not live with you who would know your current telephone number, just in case you move?

PLEASE PRINT

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

|_|_|_| |_|_|_|-|_|_|_|_|
AREA CODE PHONE NUMBER

Please also give me the name of the city and state in which (NAME) lives.

TOWN

STATE

- J-3. And what is (NAME)'s relationship to you?

RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT

BOX 23 CLOSING STATEMENT

Thank you very much for your help in this survey. We appreciate your cooperation.

END TIME |_|_| : |_|_| AM
PM

INTERVIEWER'S SIGNATURE: _____

DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED: _____

INTERVIEWER: TEAR OFF THIS PAGE, ATTACH MINI I.D. LABEL, AND INSERT PAGE IN CASE FOLDER

**NOTE: the Household Enumeration on the following page
originally folded out from the back cover and was
visible during inquiries about other household members.**

HOUSEHOLD GRID

DATE FROM ID LABEL

HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION
(E-1 - E-16)

RELATIONSHIP CODES

S - SPOUSE/PARTNER
 PP - PARENTS/IN-LAWS
 CH - CHILDREN
 BS - BROTHERS AND SISTERS/IN-LAWS
 GP - GRANDPARENTS
 GC - GRANDCHILDREN
 OR - OTHER RELATIVES
 NR - OTHER PEOPLE NOT RELATED

| | | E-11 | | E-12 | | E-13 | | E-14 | | E-15 | | |
|--------|------------------|--|----|---|----|--|----|--|----|--|----|-------|
| | | RECORD M OR F. IF NEC- ESSARY, ASK: Is (NAME) male or female? | | How old was (NAME) on (his/her) last birthday? | | Please look at this card. Which category describes (NAME'S) current resident status? Is it... <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">SHOW CARD E-13</div> | | FOR AGES 4+, ASK: Was (NAME) living with you when you applied for temporary residence in (DATE)? | | FOR AGES 16+, ASK: Is (NAME) ... a. currently working for pay? ... 1 b. actively looking for work? ... 2 or c. doing something else? ... 3 | | |
| PERSON | | SEX | | AGE | | RESIDENT STATUS CODE | | YES NO | | SOME- THING ELSE | | |
| # | NAME OR INITIALS | S | PP | CH | BS | GP | GC | OR | NR | WK | LK | BLSE |
| 01. | RESPONDENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 03. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 04. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 05. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 06. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 07. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 08. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 09. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 10. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 11. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 12. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 13. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 14. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |
| 15. | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | M | F | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 2 3 |

END

12-13-99

